

1608/4955.

AN
A C C O U N T
OF THE
FUNDS, EXPENDITURE, &c.
OF
THE SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND
FOR PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

1608/4955



From the Society

IN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

FUNDS, EXPENDITURE,

AND

General Management of the Affairs,

OF

THE SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND

FOR PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE:

CONTAINED IN

A REPORT, drawn up by a COMMITTEE of their Number,
appointed for that Purpose.

Published by Order of the Society.

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AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
FUNDS, THE EXPENDITURE, &c.
OF
THE SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND FOR PROPAGATING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Society-Hall, 3d March 1796.

AT a General Quarterly Meeting of the Society held this day, the Rev. Doctor Erskine rose and stated, that notwithstanding the length of time that this charitable institution has subsisted,—the very full and particular accounts which from time to time, have been published concerning its proceedings,—the gradual increase of its funds, and the various important purposes to which they have been applied; and notwithstanding the many substantial proofs which they have all along, and particularly of late, obtained of the confidence of the Public; and that he himself, and he believed every
A person

person thoroughly acquainted with the management of its affairs, had the fullest conviction of the wisdom, disinterestedness and zeal, with which they have been, and are now conducted ; yet that very mistaken ideas have been circulated concerning the extent of the funds of the Society,—the objects to which they are applied,—the rules by which the application of them is restricted, and the general effect of the labours of the Society upon the civil and religious interests of the Public.

Dr Erskine further stated, that these observations chiefly referred to the Committee of Directors, and those who under them conduct the business of the Society,—and although from his personal knowledge, having been forty years a member of it, and frequently in the direction, its affairs never were conducted with more prudence and more indefatigable attention, than within these last ten years ; yet it was fit that Reports to the prejudice of the Directors or the Officers of the Society, should be prevented from making an impression upon the public mind ;—and for this purpose, that the General Meeting should institute a thorough investigation into the funds of the Society ;—the various objects to which their revenue is applied,—the
rules



rules by which the Directors are guided in the application of it,—the manner in which the business of the Society in general is conducted, and the effects, as far as they can be ascertained, of the labours of the Society in those countries to which they are directed.

He moved therefore, that the General Meeting would appoint a Committee of their number, to make the investigation proposed, and to report the issue to the next General Meeting; and that that General Meeting, if they shall approve of the Report, shall order it to be printed for the satisfaction of the Public.

The above motion being seconded by the Rev. Doctor Hunter, and maturely considered by the General Meeting, they did unanimously approve of, and agree to the same. And they appointed as a Committee for the purpose specified in Doctor Erskine's motion, the Sub-Committee on Accounts, composed of the following Members, viz.

DAVID REID, Esq. one of the Commissioners
of the Customs.

ANDREW HAMILTON, Esq. Deputy Comptrol-
ler of Excise.

JAMES BONAR, Esq. Deputy Solicitor of Excise.

JAMES

JAMES HALDANE, Esq. late in the service of
the Honourable East India Company,—and
JOHN GLOAG, Esq. Merchant in Edinburgh,

To these Gentlemen were added by the
General Meeting,

SIR WILLIAM FORBES of Pittsligo, Bart.

The REV. DOCTOR HUNTER, Professor of Di-
vinity in the University of Edinburgh.

ALEXANDER BONAR, Esq. Banker in Edin-
burgh,—and

WILLIAM SIBBALD, Esq. Merchant in Leith.

And the General Meeting appoint the several
Officers of the Society to attend the above
Committee at their meetings;—to furnish the
Books and Papers which they may find neces-
sary, and to give them all needful information
concerning the objects of their appointment,
leaving it to the Committee to name their own
Conveener.

And they appoint the above-named Commit-
tee to prepare with all convenient speed, a Re-
port, containing, *1st*, A full and accurate state-
ment of the funds of the Society, the various
sources from which they arise, the manner in
which they are secured, and the respective pur-
poses

poses to which they are destined by the will of the Donors.

2dly, The Expenditure of the Society, including the various objects to which their funds are applied, as well fixed and stated, as casual and incidental, as far as they can be ascertained.

3dly, The manner in which the business of the Society is conducted, and the effects both civil and religious, which they have reason to believe, have resulted to the Public from the labours of the Society.—And

Lastly, That they prepare said Report, with all convenient speed, to be laid before a General Meeting of the Society.

REPORT

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE Committee, fully aware of the importance of the duty imposed upon them by the General Meeting, have endeavoured with diligence and fidelity to fulfil the trust which it infers ;—and now beg leave to submit to the General Meeting the result of their investigation.

They shall *first* state the stock of the Society as it now exists, and the revenue arising from it, with the several purposes to which it is destined by the will of the donors.

Secondly, The various objects to which it is actually applied by the Directors, together with such observations as have occurred to them upon considering these objects ;—and, under this head, they shall enquire how far some objections which have been stated to the proceedings of the Directors, and the rules by which they are restricted, are well founded.—And,

Thirdly, They shall give some account of what they have found to be the manner in which the Directors and Officers of the Society habitually conduct its business.

From the proposed detail it is hoped that a fair view of the whole subject will be given to their constituents ;
and

and (if they shall see proper to publish it) to the public at large.

The members of the Society, it is to be hoped, are acquainted with the outlines at least of its history.—For a full and particular account of its origin, progress, and the conduct of its affairs down to the year 1774, the Committee beg leave to refer to “*The Account of the Society, &c.*” written by the late Alexander Belsches, Esq. Advocate, and published that year under the authority of the Society.—A considerable number of copies of that valuable work still remain in the library of the Society, and may be had by applying to the librarian.

The Committee also beg leave to refer to a more abridged history of the Society, written by their late worthy secretary, Dr M^rFarlane, and published in the year 1783;—of which there are also copies to be had by applying as above.

“A brief History of the Society” was likewise published last year by the Rev. Dr Hunter, the Secretary of the Corresponding Board in London, from which much valuable information is to be obtained.

These publications, together with the Appendices to the printed Anniversary Sermons, containing regular accounts of the proceedings of the Directors, and the reasons in which they are founded, would have sufficed, one should have imagined, to give to the public just ideas of this charitable institution, and to prevent all mistakes concerning it. But as this has not been the case, and very erroneous representations of the stock, and expenditure, and objects, of
the

the Society have, it seems, been circulated, the Committee are of opinion, that a short but fair statement of leading facts as to these objects will be seasonable and proper to be laid before the public ; and with this view they shall endeavour, in this report, to furnish the proper materials.

As has been often stated to the public, the Society derived its origin from the benevolent spirit and zeal of a few private gentlemen in Edinburgh, who, in the beginning of the present century had formed themselves into a society for the reformation of manners. They were deeply affected by the unhappy situation of their countrymen in the Highlands and Islands, sunk in ignorance, and destitute of all means of improvement. To remedy this defect as far as in them lay, they resolved to establish some schools in stations where they appeared to be most immediately needful, to rescue, if possible, the rising generation from ignorance and barbarism.

A subscription was opened; the General Assembly made an act and recommendation in its favour; a thousand pounds were raised. Queen Anne, by her Royal Proclamation, encouraged the design, and granted letters patent under the Great Seal of Scotland, for erecting the subscribers into a corporation. At the first meeting of the Society in 1709, a scheme of the institution was formed and approved. The general object was to erect and maintain schools in such parts of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, as should be thought to need them most; in which schools, the children of Popish as well as Protestant parents, should be taught the English language,

First Patent.

Object of
the Institution.

guage, reading and writing, and especially the principles of true religion.

Many stations where schools were greatly needed, were then pointed out;—but the very limited funds of the Society permitted them to erect only *five*. Had they encroached upon their capital, by appointing a greater number of teachers than the interest of it would maintain, their stock would have speedily been exhausted, and the institution of short duration. But from this ruinous mode of procedure, they were wisely prohibited by their Patent, which obliged them to add all donations and legacies to their *stock*, and lay out no more than the interest in the annual expenditure.

The importance of the objects proposed by this charitable institution, which embraces the best interests of mankind both spiritual and temporal;—the prudence and zeal with which its affairs were conducted, and the smiles of a favouring Providence, obtained for it such credit with the public, that its funds increased with rapidity.

Increase of
the Funds.

For a particular account of their progress, the work of Mr Belsches, before referred to, may be consulted;—a very short abstract may here suffice.

In the year	{	1715	The Socie- ty's Stock was	{	L. 6177	The num- ber of their Schools	{	25
		1719			8168			48
		1727			9131			78
		1732			13,318			109

B

In

Second Patent.

In 1738, The Society, considering the deplorable situation of the remote Highlands, in respect of industry, as well as of religion and literature, and well knowing that idleness and vice commonly go hand in hand; resolved to apply to the Crown, for an enlargement of their powers, by which they might be enabled to erect schools, for the instruction of children, and particularly *female* children, in some of the most necessary and useful arts of life; and accordingly obtained from His Majesty George the First, a Second Patent to that effect.

The Year following, viz.

{ In 1739 }	their ca-	{ L. 19,287 }	their	{ 140
{ In 1758 }	pital was	{ 28,413 }	schools	{ 176

This year the Committee for managing the Royal Bounty*, who had hitherto acted in concert with the Society,

* This Committee, their Funds, and the Teachers whom they employ, are often confounded with those of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, though they are essentially different.

The Committee *on, or for managing* the Royal Bounty, consist of a number of Ministers and Elders, annually appointed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to dispose of an annual Donation of L. 1000, given to them by the Crown, "for the Reformation of the Highlands and Islands;" and by which the Committee maintains a variety of Missionary Ministers and Catechists, in stations where they are most wanted in the Highlands and Islands.

This

Society, and had appointed many of the schoolmasters on the Society's Scheme, to act as catechists with suitable salaries on their establishments, found themselves under the necessity, from a deficiency of their Funds, of withdrawing these salaries;—the Society were obliged of consequence, to abridge the number of their schools.—Therefore,

In 1760, though their Capital was L. 29,113

The number of their Schools was but 146

In 1781, the Funds of the Society, on the

First and Second Patent, had increased to 34,000

And the number of their Schools on the

First and Second Patents was 180

It cannot but afford pleasure to every pious and benevolent mind, to observe the progress of a charitable institution formed by a few private persons, thus, by the blessing of God, rising to such magnitude, and to such an extensive sphere of usefulness.

Since the period last mentioned, the advancement of the Society in wealth, and, as the committee, upon the most authentic documents believe, in usefulness, has been still more remarkably rapid. The Committee, passing over many legacies and donations of less extent,

B 2 but

This Donation was first given by King George the First in 1725, and has ever since been annually continued.—The Teachers, whether Missionaries or Catechists, employed by the above Committee, are in no respect under the direction of the Society.

but which are all carefully recorded in their books, and remembered with gratitude, shall, in this Report, state those only of chief magnitude; some of which are princely indeed!

Principal
Donations.

The first in point of time as well as extent, which claims attention, is that of the late Lady Viscountess Glenorchy, who, upon two several occasions, manifested her confidence in and beneficence to the Society. The first was in the year 1776, by a donation of L. 1200, for the purpose of establishing a chapel of ease, and a salary to an ordained clergyman of the church of Scotland, in the extensive parish of Killin, in the highlands of Perthshire, bordering upon the county of Argyle;—and to the district of the parish of Killin, committed to the charge of the minister of this chapel, is added part of the parish of Glenorchy, both together comprehending an extensive tract of country, and a numerous body of inhabitants, situated at a very great distance from their respective parish churches,—a much needed and most useful institution, to which the late worthy Earl of Breadalbane essentially contributed, by furnishing a house, offices, and glebe, for the accommodation of the clergyman. The incumbent of that chapel, settled there by Lady Glenorchy's recommendation, still continues faithfully to discharge his duty in that station.

Her Ladyship's second bounty to the Society was still more considerable, viz. L. 5000, bequeathed by her will to the *Directors* of the Society, for promoting the general objects of the institution; in the first place within the
estates

estates of Breadalbane and Sutherland; but under this express proviso, that the proprietors of these estates should co-operate with the Directors in carrying on their plans for the benefit of the people on these estates; failing of which, the money to be bestowed upon the general objects of the institution in the Highlands and Islands. The proceedings of the Directors, in consequence of this legacy, were stated at large to the public, in the Appendices to the Anniversary Sermons of 1790 and 1791. Suffice it here only to mention, that, in consequence of the hearty co-operation of the present Earl of Breadalbane, and his men of business, with the Directors, in a plan jointly concerted between them, the one half of the interest of the legacy was, and continues to be, laid out for promoting religion, literature, and industry, upon that estate.

The other moiety, in consequence of the noble proprietors of the estate of Sutherland having declined to unite with the Directors, is devoted to the general purposes of the institution in the Highlands and Islands at large.

The next great donation to the Society was that of their munificent unknown benefactor, in the year 1790, of L. 10,000 in the 5 per cent. annuities, transferred to the Society, without any restriction or limitation whatever, for promoting the general objects of the Society in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

The next and still more splendid one, and for the same purposes, was that of L. 20,000, bequeathed to them by a Dutch nobleman, Peter Hugueton, Lord Van Vryhouvern,

houvern, which, according to the terms of the will, has been vested in the 3 per cent. annuities, in name of the Society, by the trustees named in the will, who have acted in the most honourable manner in the discharge of the trust reposed in them.

Passing over several other smaller donations, the Committee shall mention one other benefaction only, among those lately received, viz. that of the late pious and benevolent Miss Gray formerly of Teaffes; who, by her will, directed L. 2000 to be paid to the Society at the first term after her death, and L. 1000 more upon the lapse of certain annuities specified in her will. The annuitants having since failed, the whole sum of L. 3000 has been paid to the Society for the general purposes of the institution, without restriction. It is nothing more than justice to the memory of this excellent Lady, to mention that, during her life, she gave to the Society a donation of L. 500, for the purpose of erecting a charity school in Edinburgh, or its immediate vicinity, which she had the satisfaction to see established, and in a flourishing condition before her death.

Having given this short account of the great benefactions lately bestowed upon the Society, the Committee shall proceed to state the whole funds and revenue, as they actually existed 1st May 1795,—together with an abstract of the expenditure for the year immediately preceding. The accounts of the current year are not yet made up, nor is it possible;—the salaries are not yet paid;—the accounts are not as yet all brought in; nor
are

are the savings, in consequence of deaths among the teachers, and other causes, as yet ascertained.

The following account of the funds and revenue of the Society, together with the abstract of the expenditure, extracted with great care and fidelity from the books of the Society, was examined by the Committee, found to be just, and is submitted to the General Meeting, as an accurate state of their affairs.

STATE of the FUNDS belonging to the Society at Whitsunday, 1795.

LAND ESTATES.

The Estate of Calroust in Roxburghshire,	
purchased in 1751, for	L. 3200
The Estate of Glenriddell in the County of	
Dumfries, purchased in 1792, for	5750
The Estate of Whitecastle in Lanarkshire,	
purchased in 1793, for	3000
Heritable Subjects in Edinburgh, including	
the price of the New Hall,	2392

Price paid for Heritable Property, L. 14,342

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

Brought over	L. 14,342	0	0
L. 960 : 4 : 7—3 per cent. Consolidated annuities	L. 576	3	4
500 : 0 : 0—4 per cent.	400	0	0
10,000 : 0 : 0—5 per cent.	10,000	0	0
28,844 : 15 : 4—3 per cent. reduced	17,306	16	10
		28,283	0 2
Lent on Heritable Securities	-	30,333	6 8
— on Personal Security	-	7055	14 4
The Estate of Catworth in Huntingdonshire, the Revenue arising from which is destined to be applied in Foreign Infidel countries*	-	1200	0 0
Total Stock, including Catworth	L. 81,214	1	2

PURPOSES

* *N. B.* The Estate of Catworth was divided and inclosed in 1780, in consequence of an Act of Parliament, the expence of which, amounted at Martinmas 1783, to L. 873 : 14 : 7d, which, with the interest falling due on it, was to be retained out of the rents, till the whole should be extinguished ; which has prevented the Society from drawing any Revenue from that Estate, till this debt be paid off. At Whitfunday 1795, a balance still remained due of L. 55 : 14 : 4, which will be paid out of the current year's rents. Prior to the inclosing Act, the rents were regularly applied towards propagating the Gospel in North-America, though by the deed of gift, the Society are not confined to that country alone.

PURPOSES for which the Stock of the Society
is destined.

1. To the objects of the First and Second
Patent in the Highlands and Islands
of Scotland - - - L. 76,540 13 6

2. To the amount of Wheelock's Estab-
lishment, being for the Benefit of
Moor's Indian School, L. 2256:15:6
Capital;—L. 68:0:8 Savings,—2324 16 2

3. To sum specially destined to
America, whereof the Capital
Stock is L. 714 15 3

Ditto not to be considered
as Capital, but at the
disposal of the Directors 316 12 8

Total to America 1031 7 11

4. To Foreign Infidel countries, where-
of the Capital Stock is L. 83 6 8

Ditto not to be confi-
dered a Capital 33 16 11

To the value of the Es-
tate of Catworth, ap-
plicable to do. 1200 0 0

Total for Infidel countries 1317 3 7

Total Stock as before L. 81,214 1 2

C

REVENUE

REVENUE arising from the Society's Stock, for the Year, from 1st May 1794,
to 1st May 1795.

	Stock.		Revenue.	
Estate of Calroust, valued at	L. 3200	0 0	L. 400	0 0
Estate of Glenriddel,	5750	0 0	210	10 6
Estate of Whitecaille,	3000	0 0	108	10 0
Subjects in Edinburgh including the Hall.	2392	0 0	30	0 0
Heritable Property.	L. 14,342		L. 749	
L. 960 : 4 : 7 — 3 per cent. Confoli- dated Annuities	L. 576	3 4	L. 28	16 2
500 : 0 : 0 — 4 per cent.	400	0 0	20	0 0
10,000 : 0 : 0 — 5 per cent.	10,000	0 0	500	0 0
28,844 : 15 : 4 — 3 per cent. Reduced	17,306	16 10	865	6 10
Government Securities.	28,283		1414	
	Carried forward L. 42,625		2163	
			3 6	
			Lent	

	Brought over	Stock.	Revenue.
Lent on Heritable Security	L. 42,625	0	2
Lent on Personal Security	-	30,333	6
Collection L. 10 4 4—Donations, L. 7 7	-	7,055	14
Watworth	-	1,200.	0
	Capital	L. 81,214	1
	Revenue	L. 4050	3

Of the above Revenue, there is applicable to the First and Second Patent in Scotland.

Dr Wheelock's Fund,
American Fund,
Foreign Missions,

	(19)
L. 3913 19 10.	-
90 9 4	-
41 5 0	-
4 13 9	-
Sum as above,	4050 3 12

APPLICATION

APPLICATION of the Revenue destined for the Objects of the First and Second Patent.

Salaries to schoolmasters on the first patent	L. 2752	0	0
Ditto to missionaries and catechists	321	0	0
Bursaries to students in divinity having the Gaelic language	-	90	0
Salaries on the second patent	-	461	0
Expence incurred this year for printing the Gaelic bible	-	367	0
Land tax, repairs, and contingencies upon lands and houses, estimated at	-	30	0
Salaries to officers of the society; viz. to the treasurer, bookholder, and clerk, 25l each and 12l to the beadle	-	87	0
Incidents, consisting of books to schools, allowance to candidates for travelling charges coming to Edinburgh, for examination, printing, postages, advertisements, stationary, &c.	-	300	0

Annual Burdens to which the Society is subjected:

viz.

To the poor of the parish of Tynron,
in terms of the will of John Gibson, Esq.

L. 13 0 0

Carried over L. 13 0 0 L. 4408 0 0

To

Brought over L. 13 0 0 4408 0 0

To the poor in the Charity Work-
house of Edinburgh, in terms of
the will of Mr. Wm. Hallowell 5 0 0

To the children of the deceased Rev.

Mr M'Vean, in consequence of a
deed of gift by King George I. 15 0 0

To the Rev. Mr. John Mill, in-
terest during his life of L. 200
given by him to the Society 10 0 0

To Miss Julia Wardrop, liferent of
legacy of L. 50 2 10 0

To the widow of Francis Grant,
liferent of her husband's effects
bequeathed to the Society 4 19 10

To rent of school-house for Miss
Gray's school, Canongate 4 10 0

54 19 10

Total expenditure L. 4462 19 10

Deduct,

Revenue applicable to the 1st and
2d patents L. 3913 19 10

Savings on salaries, by vacancies
from deaths, want of accommo-
dations, and other causes 190 0 0

4103 19 10

Super-expenditure L. 359 0 0

There

London
Collection.

There is one source of revenue which the Committee have not stated, though it is a permanent one, and serves, along with the circumstances which have already been mentioned, to vindicate the Directors for the excess of their expenditure above their fixed revenue, and that is the sum annually collected at the Anniversary Meeting of the Corresponding Board of the Society in London. The reason of their not having stated it is the uncertainty of its amount.

For many years preceding 1782, the exertions of that Board had become languid and inefficient. But during the course of that year, means were used to revive its drooping spirit;—the Secretary of that Board was indefatigable; many new members were added; men of opulence and rank distinguished themselves by their exertions in this cause, which they regarded as that of religion and their country; and, on several occasions a very handsome sum has been remitted to the parent board. This sum, whatever was its amount, never was added to stock; but, in conformity, with *the intimated will of the Donors*, has always been expended in the course of the year. But it is to be observed that this branch of the revenue, although from the nature of it too fluctuating to be stated as an article of fixed income, yet is always counted upon to a certain degree, in calculating the expenditure of the ensuing year; that is to say, a certain sum is supposed to arise from the contributions at the London Anniversary, (which is always later than the time when the scheme must be made up); and the fact turns out to be sometimes more
and

and sometimes less than the calculation. But the sum, whatever it may be, is carefully stated in the treasurer's books, and faithfully bestowed within the year, upon the common objects of the institution in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. For these benefactions, the members of the Society in Scotland feel, and think themselves bound to express a just sense of gratitude to the generous donors; and this they have done, and hope that they and their successors, while they shall enjoy the same cause, shall always continue to do in terms suited to the subject.

Such being the state of the revenue and of the expenditure of the Society, the members at large, and through them the public will be enabled to judge how far a report circulated with industry, is well-founded, viz. "That the Society has become so rich, as to be at a loss for objects upon which to bestow the super-abundance of their wealth."

They will perceive that so far is this from being the truth, that the excess of the appropriation of their expenditure above their income, requires an apology from the Directors; and this the Committee have demanded and received. It is as follows:

The Committee of the Directors, to whom the making up of the annual Scheme of Schools, Missions, &c. is entrusted, have always been accustomed (except indeed for two years immediately after the receipt of their great benefactions), to form it upon a larger scale than their income, strictly speaking, would vindicate; but
for

Apology of
the Direc-
tors for ex-
ceeding
their in-
come.

for this, they considered themselves justifiable by reflecting ; *1st*, That considerable savings arise during the course of the year, from vacancies occasioned by the death or removal of teachers ; and, *2^{dly}*, That in consequence of the neglect, in ~~providing~~, of those who petition for schools, and have them granted upon the usual conditions, to provide the accommodations required by the rules of the Society, no schoolmasters are sent to these stations, and their salaries are saved : Of this a variety of examples occur every year. But the *third* and great reason assigned by the Directors and their Committee for these anticipations of revenue, is their dependence upon the benevolence of the public, and of generous individuals. From this source, the funds of the Society have arisen from their small beginnings, to their present magnitude. Upon the kindness of Providence in this respect, the Directors have been accustomed to rely, nor hitherto have they been disappointed.

But if the notions of the excessive wealth of the Society which have been *industriously*, they will not say *invidiously* circulated, shall be suffered to prevail, they will in vain look to this source in future. The Committee therefore, have no hesitation in giving it as their opinion to the Society, that they should state to the public, matters as they truly are in this respect, and not suffer vague reports founded in ignorance, to create prejudices most injurious to the interest of the Society ; and consequently of religion and the community, to be rivetted in the public mind.

The Committee beg leave to assure their constituents, that so far are their funds from being increased beyond the urgent necessities and earnest desires of the inhabitants of the remote Highlands and Islands, that, in making up their Scheme of Schools and Missions, &c. for the current year, the Directors found themselves obliged to reject above thirty petitions for schools, besides several for missions, in situations where they are greatly wanted, and where all the usual accommodations required by the Society, were promised.

Funds of
the Society
still inadequate.

The Committee also find, that the Directors were laid under the necessity of rejecting many petitions from schoolmasters in their employment for an augmentation of their salaries. From looking over the list of their names and the salaries annexed to them, the medium of salaries appears to be about L. 12 : 10s. In remote parts of the country, where the people are too poor to be able, and too ignorant to be willing, to pay any thing for the education of their children; where corn is not the produce of the country, and must be imported first by sea to the coast, and afterwards carried inland, often to a considerable distance; the usual salaries of the teachers, appear to be a very inadequate provision for a man and his family. Gladly would the Directors have increased them, especially during the late high price of bread; nor have they any other excuse to offer for not doing so, than total inability.

These are facts which the Committee state with confidence to their constituents, and of their authenticity,

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the preceding account of the Society's revenue and expenditure, furnishes a sufficient voucher.

Having thus stated the funds and revenue of the Society, and offered these remarks concerning them, the Committee beg leave, in the next place, to specify the several objects to which their funds are devoted.

The primary and great end of the institution is well described in the first Royal Patent erecting the subscribers into a corporation "for raising a voluntary contribution towards the further promoting of Christian knowledge, and the increase of piety and virtue within Scotland, especially in the Highlands, Islands, and remote corners thereof, where error, idolatry, superstition, and ignorance, do mostly abound, by reason of the largeness of parishes, and scarcity of schools;"—

As means for accomplishing these important ends, the patent proceeds to "grant unto them full power to receive subscriptions, donations, sums of money, lands, goods and gear, and therewith to erect and maintain schools to teach to read, especially the holy scriptures, and other good and pious books; as also to teach writing, arithmetic, and such like degrees of knowledge, in the Highlands and Islands, and remote corners of Scotland."

Such were the primary and important objects held forth to the public, and enjoined by legal authority in the constitution of this Society. To send ministers of the gospel to these remote and then almost barbarous regions of their own country, was at that period utterly beyond

beyond their power, and even exceeded their hopes. Their utmost ambition was to *seize* upon young untutored minds, as yet undepraved by vicious habits and examples, but utterly destitute of all means of cultivation; to rescue from savage ignorance, superstition, and vice; to furnish them with the means of knowledge and grace, and to train them up into a fitness for being useful members of the church, as well as of human society.—With this view they erected schools in different parts of the Highlands, where they appeared to be most necessary; and, as their funds increased, went on from year to year, to enlarge their number. A short statement of the increase of their funds, and of the proportional number of their schools, up to the year 1781, has been given. In 1783, the number of schools on the first patent, (that is, for the purposes of religion and the first principles of literature), amounted to 152. The capital of the Society at that period was L. 34,000.

The number of schools on the first patent, in 1795, was 323;—the amount of their capital for the improvement of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, which has been stated in a preceding page, L. 81,214 : 1 : 2. From hence, then, it appears, that the Society have not kept the talents bestowed upon them wrapt up in a napkin; and that while they have uniformly and steadily adhered to the great objects of the institution, they have employed efforts to promote them in exact proportion to the means with which from time to time they were furnished.

If

Grand ob-
ject of the
Society.

If there are any who imagine that the *sole*, or even the *great* object of the Society, in appointing schoolmasters, is to teach the children to read English, to write, and keep accounts (though these are most useful and important purposes to Society at large, as well as to the individuals), such persons are most widely mistaken. The grand and important end which the Society do, and always have proposed to themselves by their appointments, is the SALVATION OF SOULS. This object no efforts of human sagacity, diligence, or perseverance, can *command*. Men can only employ rational and probable means for accomplishing it, and humbly implore the divine blessing to crown them with success.

The scriptures of truth, it will be acknowledged by all Christians, are the grand engine which the Spirit of God employs for enlightening the dark and ignorant mind, and leading it to the saving knowledge of the Gospel. But, from this means of salvation the greatest part of the inhabitants of those districts, where Society schools are now established, were unfortunately precluded. Their vast distance from parish churches, the intervention of mountains and rivers, and arms of the sea, and bays, and morasses, at all seasons; and, in winter, frequent insurmountable barriers of snow, at once prevented their going to the usual places of worship to hear it preached, and presented like obstacles to the access of their stated ministers to them: Few of the inhabitants comparatively, (not one in an hundred of the common people), could read; and, though they had been able, in the only language which they understood, no

books

books were written. Add to all this, what presented the most formidable difficulty in the way of their improvement, they were too much unenlightened to be sensible of their own deplorable condition, or desirous of the means of removing it.

The great object of the Society from the beginning has been, and still is, to send the scriptures to the Highlanders, and to teach them to read them. Their efforts were for many years confined to the English translation, judging it one of the best modes of promoting the use of that language among the Highlanders, and consequently the knowledge of the various means of civil and religious improvement which that language affords; and they were certainly successful in the attainment of that object in no common degree. Thousands of the natives of the remote Highlands have, by means of their schools, attained to such knowledge of the English language as qualified them for intercourse with the inhabitants of other parts of the British empire, and for deriving all the improvement which that language affords; and not a few of these have risen to eminent stations in various departments both at home and abroad. But while they acquired the English, and the first principles of literature, we have the best reason to believe that, since the commencement of this institution, thousands, by means of it, have attained to what is infinitely more valuable—serious impressions of religion upon their minds.

A passage from the Appendix to the Anniversary Sermon of 1789, is much to the present purpose; page 59.

“ The

Means employed by the Society.

“ The Secretary had the pleasure to be assured by many
 “ of the clergy of the several countries through which he
 “ passed, (in his visitation of the schools of the Society,)
 “ that the greatest satisfaction which they derived from
 “ their private ministerial duties, arose from the profi-
 “ ciency of such of them as had been bred up under the
 “ tuition of the Society’s schoolmasters.” In number-
 less letters from various parts of the Highlands, the like
 testimony is given by ministers. It would be extraordi-
 nary indeed, if such effects were not to follow from the
 uncommon pains which the Society bestows in order to
 produce them.

Method of
 choosing
 schoolmas-
 ters.

Candidates for their employment as schoolmasters,
 are required to repair to Edinburgh in order to undergo
 an examination concerning their qualifications, by two of
 the Ecclesiastical Directors. They must produce attes-
 tations of their moral and religious character, and then
 are tried not merely upon reading and spelling English,
 Writing, Arithmetic, and church music, but also, and
 most particularly, upon their acquaintance with the E-
 vangelical system; and their fitness for communicating
 the knowledge of it to others. Deficiency in this last
 article is the cause of the rejection of many; such as
 are found to possess some tolerable portion of knowledge
 of the doctrines of Christianity, and concerning whom
 hopes are entertained, that, not want of capacity, or of
 relish for them, but of opportunity of instruction, has
 been the cause of this defect; are placed under the care
 of one of the approved teachers of the Society, and kept
 in

in town for their improvement, at the expence of the Society, often for many weeks together. From time to time, these are tried by their original clerical examiners, and it is not till they are certified by them as qualified, that they are put upon the list of sustained candidates. When appointed to a station in the service, they are directed, while with all diligence they teach reading, writing, and other branches of literature, suited to the class of people to whom they are sent, to make it their first endeavours to communicate to the minds of their scholars, the principles and impressions of religion; and for that purpose, to catechise them frequently; to pray in their schools morning and evening, to teach them to pray; and in a word, to use their best endeavours to imprint deep upon the minds of youth, a sense of God and religion: Besides this, every schoolmaster is *ex officio* the catechist of the district where he is stationed, and instructed to employ the time he can spare from the school on week days, and particularly the time of the vacation, in this exercise; and on Lord's days, in districts where, on account of distance, or other impediments, the people have not access to church, to meet with them for the purposes of religious worship and instruction. From the private letters of pious and worthy clergymen in different parts of the Highlands and Islands, and from the reports of the visitors of their schools, whom the Society have at different periods commissioned to travel through the countries where they are stationed, the Committee are authorised to say, that many of the Society schoolmasters, in the capacity of catechists, have been eminently useful

Instructions
to the Socie-
ty's school-
masters,
when ap-
pointed to a
station.

ful to the interest of religion. In remote parts of the country, where, on account of extreme distance, or unsurmountable natural obstructions, the people have no access to stated places of worship, they assemble on Lord's days with the schoolmasters, often in number to the amount of several hundreds; the schoolmaster presides among them in prayer and praise;—reads to them portions of the scriptures in their own language;—catechises the young people in the hearing of the rest, upon the principles of religion, as contained in the Assembly's Catechism, analyzes and explains that excellent compend of sound religion and morals;—frequently reads to them Baxter's Call;—Allan's Alarm, or other pious books translated into Gaelic;—and there are among their number not a few who have procured, and fluently render into Gaelic, English Sermons, and other books of piety;—Doddrige's Works, and Henry's Commentary on the Bible, are favourite authors for this purpose with some of them.

These things the Committee state upon the most unquestionable evidence; and they ask with confidence, whether, in such circumstances, human ingenuity could devise means better adapted to promote the knowledge and the influence of religion? True it is, that all Society schoolmasters are not blest with the same talents, nor possess the same degree of zeal. In so numerous a class of men it were unreasonable to expect this; but the ecclesiastical directors are at the utmost pains to find proper men; and it is not a little surprising, considering the depreciated value of money, the high prices of the necessities

necessaries of life, and the smallness of their salaries, that so many men of ability should be found in the list. Most of them, it is well known, do conscientiously, and to a certain degree successfully, discharge their duty. And thousands now in heaven, it is believed, give thanks to God for the opportunities of religious knowledge which Society schoolmasters afforded them, and which from *them only* they could have received.

The Committee cannot help regretting that men so eminently useful, notwithstanding of late and considerable augmentations, should still be so poorly provided in salaries, their emoluments, in many stations, being literally nothing. In many places, the people, so far from craving to have their children admitted into school, must be courted to send them, though they receive both books and education for nothing. The Committee are satisfied (as has been already mentioned) that it would be most grateful to the Directors to augment their salaries, and that ere long this *must* be done; though they are sensible that, in the present state of their funds, it can only be done by diminishing the number of schools.

Small emoluments of the schoolmasters.

The Committee now beg leave to turn the attention of their constituents to the next object in point of importance upon the first patent, to which the funds of the Society are devoted, and that is the appointment of Missionary ministers to various stations in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

Missionary ministers.

This, as has already been mentioned, was not one of the objects originally proposed to the Society. The nar-

rowness of their funds for a long time permitted them not to extend their views to a measure of such expence. It was not till after the large accession to their capital by the donation of their unknown benefactor, and the legacy of Lord Van Vryhouver, that it was adopted as a branch of their general plan. It is true that they had two missionary ministers upon their scheme long before this, one at St Kilda, and another at Strathfillan, which last has been already mentioned: but both of these were in consequence of special grants destined for their support; for the one, by Alexander McLeod, Esq. late advocate in Edinburgh; for the other, as has been stated, by Lady Glenorchy.

The reasons why the Directors proposed, and the Society adopted, the measure of establishing missions in the Highlands and Islands, were stated at length to the public, in the Appendix to the Anniversary Sermon, 1791. It was the subject of the fifth article of the scheme proposed for laying out the then newly acquired additions to the funds of the Society. Before carrying that scheme into effect, the Directors and the Society wished to have the opinion of the Public, and especially of those who were best acquainted with the state of the Highlands and Islands, concerning its aptitude and propriety; and, in consequence, not only were no objections offered, but those who were most competent to decide upon the subject were warm in their approbation of it in all its parts.

Reasons of
establishing
missions.

The reasons why the Society resolved to employ part of their lately acquired revenue in the establishment of
Missionary

Missionary ministers, were, the vast extent of parishes, the existence of natural obstructions to intercourse between ministers and people, and the people's being deprived, in consequence, of ministerial instruction, and of the ordinances of the Gospel.

The Committee for managing the Royal Bounty have done what in them lay to supply this deficiency of labourers in the vineyard; for, besides 22 catechists, they employ 26 missionary ministers in various parts of the Highlands, where they appeared to be most essentially needed. But, notwithstanding of this, they who are acquainted with the state of these countries, know well, that, although twice the number of ministers were sent to them, still they would not be by half so well supplied as the far greater part of the Lowlands of Scotland. The funds of the Committee on the Royal Bounty, stretched to their utmost extent, can maintain no more missionaries than they already do. The Directors and the Society at large were of opinion that they could not employ a part of their newly acquired revenue in a manner more beneficial to the interest of religion and their country, nor more consonant to the spirit of their institution, than by appointing a few missionaries in districts where they were greatly needed, and where proprietors or others were willing to give the accommodations which the Society deemed necessary for the comfort and respectability of the ministers to be employed by them in that service.

Committee
for managing the Royal
Bounty.

The

Missionaries
of the Socie-
ty.

The only Missionaries in the employment of the Society, besides the two already named, viz. those of St Kilda and Killin, are,

1. One in a large district of country between the parishes of Killin and Kenmore, called the mission of Loch-tay, extending to both sides of the Loch, and including between eight and nine hundred souls.

This Mission was erected in consequence of Lady Glenorchy's Legacy, for the benefit of the Bredalbane Estate, and was part of the plan concerted by the Earl and his men of business on the one part, and the Directors and Officers of the Society on the other; by which plan it was agreed, that the Society should pay the one half of the salary, (which originally was but L. 40 per annum, but has since been augmented to L. 50;) and the Earl became bound for the other, besides furnishing the accommodations; this last he has done in a liberal manner, having built a comfortable dwelling house and offices for the clergyman, and assigned him a croft of land more than sufficient to maintain a horse and two cows. There is a place of worship built upon each side of the Loch.

2. The next mission in point of time, established by the Society, was that of Loch Eynord, in the parish of Bracadale and Island of Sky; a parish of great extent and populousness, to which the labours of one minister were totally inadequate, and where the proprietor * has given the accommodations required by the Society, in the most handsome manner, and at a very considerable expence.

The

* General M'Leod of M'Leod.

The 3d is that of Westmoin, in Lord Reay's country, comprehending a large district taken from three great parishes, viz. Tongue, Edrachillis and Durness; where the Missionary, on account of the interfections of the country, by arms of the sea, has to officiate in three different places of worship;—a few tacksmen on the estate of Lord Reay, who have leases of considerable length, have furnished the required accommodations. A 4th is at Newbyth, in the extensive parish of King Edward, and shire of Banff, in consequence of a mutual transaction between the Society and the proprietor*; who, much to his honour, though of a different religious persuasion, has not only taken care to have the accommodations furnished, but become bound for the one half of the salary to the clergyman, or L. 25 per annum. A 5th mission has been agreed upon, though not as yet fully established, owing to the accommodations not being in readiness, at Dunbeath, which is to include a portion from each of the two great parishes of Wick and Latheron in Caithness, comprehending a large tract of country, and no less than 1500 souls. Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, the principal heritor, has become bound not only for the accommodations, but for the one half of the salary.

These are all the missions which the funds of the Society have as yet enabled them to establish: many more are wanted, more have been earnestly petitioned for, and the accommodations offered.—But the state of the Society's income and expenditure, exhibited in the preceding

* Mr Urquhart of Byth, a Roman Catholic gentleman.

ceding pages, afford sufficient evidence of the inability of the Society to comply with these requests.

Meantime, it gives great satisfaction to the Committee, to be able to state that the missions already established, have fully answered the purposes of their erection. As their respective missionaries were settled with the concurrence, and indeed at the solicitation of the proprietor, ministers, and people concerned; so the conduct of every one of them has vindicated the character previously given of him, as well as the expectations of the Directors.—Evangelical in their doctrine, and faithful and laborious in the public and private duties of their office, the Society are warranted to entertain the belief, that all of them without exception, are most useful and successful ministers of the Gospel.

Offence given by the regulations of the Society.

It is proper, that in this part of their Report, the Committee should take notice, that two of the regulations of the Society, with respect to the schools and missions, have given offence, and excited complaints in various parts of the Highlands and Islands;—these are,

First, that before the appointment of either Missionary ministers or schoolmasters to stations, the Directors must have evidence, that all the accommodations which they require, are in a state of readiness for their reception.

And Secondly, that the Society schools shall be visited, and the annual reports concerning them subscribed, by *two* ministers at least, of the presbytery of the bounds.

The

The first of these is objected to, because in some parts of the Highlands and Islands, where such establishments are peculiarly wanted, and where the proprietors are not willing, and the people not able, to furnish the accommodations, their petitions are rejected. This is complained of as harsh and severe to the common people, whose inability is their misfortune, and not their fault.

This objection to the established rule and practice of the Society, has been so often urged, that the Committee were surprised to find it of late again brought forward in terms as strong as if it had been entirely new. Referring to the late publications of the Directors, in which this matter is fully discussed; the Committee shall here only state, in general terms, the reasons on which their requisition for accommodations to their schoolmasters and Missionary ministers is founded.

The accommodations which they require for schoolmasters are, *A comfortable dwelling-house for himself and family ;—a room of a sufficient size for teaching in, furnished with glass windows ;—tables and forms ;—fuel driven gratis ;—a kail-yard, and fodder, or, what they rather choose, as much ground as will furnish a sufficient quantity to maintain a cow summer and winter.*

These are not to a proprietor very expensive articles ; yet to a schoolmaster in the country they are absolutely necessary to his comfortable subsistence. If not furnished to him by those who derive the immediate benefit of his services, he must purchase them out of his salary, and in that case a much larger sum would be requisite than

Accommodations required by the Society for their schoolmasters.

than the Society can allow to teachers on their establishment. But from the preceding statement of their funds, and their scheme of expenditure, it appears evident that the revenue of the Society is already exhausted upon the objects of the institution according to the present plan; and if they were to augment the salaries, they would be obliged of necessity to diminish proportionally the number of their schoolmasters. This, they are persuaded, would not be considered either by the members of the Society, or by a disinterested public, as a measure friendly to the interest of religion and the country.

The Society mourns over the unhappy situation of the people in these ill-fated districts which have fallen to the lot of illiberal proprietors, who will not subject themselves to a trifling expence for the sake of a benefit so important to the people on their own estates, and earnestly desired by many of them, as education to their children; but the Society have no power of compelling such proprietors to attend to the dictates of sound policy, as well as of benevolence; they can only manage the funds under their care, according to rules founded in the wisdom of their predecessors, and sanctioned by their own observation and experience.

By requiring accommodations, they can erect a greater number of schools, probably by a third part at least, than if they required none. Accommodations are in fact given, in stations where they are highly proper and necessary, to as many schoolmasters as these funds enable them to employ. Many more schools are solicited upon these terms than they can erect; why then should they

they depart from general and established rules in favour of the unfortunate districts where these rules will not be complied with, and thus bring upon themselves a just charge of partiality? As has been repeatedly mentioned in their publications, the grand object of the Society is to be useful in the most extensive manner possible; to embrace within the range of their institution the greatest number of souls who require their aid; and whether these are situated in this or that corner of the country is to them and to the public of no moment.

These reasons vindicate to their own minds their adhering to the established rule of the Society, as to the point in question. The public at large, they are persuaded will accord with them in sentiment. Ministers, and others, situated upon the estates of ungenerous Highland proprietors, who, by refusing the accommodations, deprive the people on their estates of the benefit of Society schools, may well be supposed to feel deeply for the unhappy situation of their parishioners; and though they should complain, even in severe terms, they may be borne with and forgiven.

The same general principles apply to the requisition of the Society, for accommodations to their Missionary ministers.—The accommodations which the Society require for the Missionaries whom they appoint, are, *A decent house for public worship in every station where it is statedly performed;—a comfortable dwelling-house for himself;—a barn, cow-house, and stable; and as much ground as will maintain a horse and two cows during the whole*

Accommodations required for the Missionaries.

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year.

year. They were stated at length to the public when this measure was first adopted; and, so far as the Society knew or heard, this part of the plan obtained universal approbation.

But since that period, some ministers of Highland parishes, the enormous extent of each of which would require the labour of several pastors, but where the accommodations are refused by proprietors, have loudly complained of a regulation which deprives them of the benefit of this part of the Society's plan. They contend that Missionaries may be as useful, and in fact that those of the Committee on the Royal Bounty are as useful, as if they were accommodated in the manner required by the Society.—The Committee do no mean to call in question the utility of Missionaries destitute of accommodations. Good men, faithful servants of Jesus Christ, and zealous in the work of the ministry, will be useful and respected, whatever may be their outward condition and the hardships under which they labour;—but the Committee beg leave to say, that the Society proceeded on this part of their plan upon facts which they had good access to know, and which will not be disputed by any one who is acquainted with the situation of most of the Missionaries of the Committee on the Royal Bounty in remote parts of the Highlands and Islands.

An account of it was stated in the Appendix to the Anniversary Sermon of 1791. The Committee, satisfied of its truth, beg leave again to bring it forward to view.

“ The salaries of the Missionary ministers (appoint-

“ ed

" ed by the Committee on the Royal Bounty) somewhat
 " vary; but do not at a medium exceed L. 30. Small as
 " this appointment is, it is as much as the limited fund
 " of the Committee enables them to give. And when it
 " is considered that the far greater number of Mission-
 " aries appointed by them have no dwelling-houses, and
 " no accommodations of any sort, save what they pay
 " for out of this small allowance, it is not to be wonder-
 " ed, that the majority of them, dissatisfied with their si-
 " tuation, should look out with anxiety for better settle-
 " ments, or that their attention and efforts should ever
 " be directed to this object.

" It is impossible, in the nature of things, that men so
 " situated can enjoy the respect, or discharge the duties
 " of the pastoral office with the authority of ministers,
 " considered as connected with their people by the tie
 " of comfortable accommodations, and an adequate in-
 " come. Add to this, that few of them *comparatively*
 " have churches, or even decent houses adapted to the
 " purpose, for conducting the worship of God. Most
 " of them have different stations, often at a great dis-
 " tance from one another, where they are bound to of-
 " ficiate. At these places the people of the districts
 " convene on the previously appointed Lord's Day;
 " when the weather is tolerably favourable, they assem-
 " ble on the side of a hill, or somewhere in the open
 " air, and when it is otherwise, in some barn or cow-
 " house, but the fittest which they can find for the pur-
 " pose in the neighbourhood. In such circumstances,
 " the

“ the poor Missionary, after travelling on foot through
 “ muirs and mosses, climbing hills, and wading rivers, is
 “ obliged to preside in public worship, and when the
 “ fatigues of the day are over, has perhaps the same,
 “ or a similar journey to perform, before he can obtain
 “ lodging or refreshment.”

“ When these facts are considered, (and they who are
 “ acquainted with the countries referred to, know that it
 “ is no exaggerated description), the Directors of the
 “ Society will not surely be blamed; if, as a prelimi-
 “ nary condition to the establishment of every mission
 “ upon their funds, they shall insist upon having the ac-
 “ commodatons above-mentioned, furnished to the mi-
 “ nister. They are in themselves most reasonable; they
 “ are essential to the comfort and respectability of men
 “ in their office; as well as to decency and propriety in
 “ the conduct of public worship. Provided in these, and
 “ in the salary proposed, the ministers will not regard
 “ *their missions* as mere temporary appointments, but as
 “ *settlements* in which they can live in comfort and in-
 “ dependence; their people will regard them, (if they
 “ approve themselves worthy of it,) with the reverence
 “ due to fixed pastors, and attend to the religious ordi-
 “ nances which they administer with comfort and edifi-
 “ cation.

“ As to the *expence* of *plain* houses, (and plain houses
 “ alone, if comfortable, and adapted to their several pur-
 “ poses, will be required), it cannot be great, as the
 “ tenants will, without doubt, cheerfully furnish the car-
 “ riages; and *that proprietor* must have a limited in-
 “ come

" come indeed, by whom it would be felt oppressive.
 " And as to the so much dreaded alienation of land to
 " churchmen, it is to be observed, that the few acres
 " which may be granted to a Missionary minister, will
 " not be of the nature of a *glebe*, legally and irredeem-
 " ably annexed to a living, on the establishment; they
 " will be given only *during* (and revocable *at*) pleasure.
 " The transaction will be of the nature of a covenant, or
 " bargain between two contracting parties. The Socie-
 " ty, on the one part, shall agree, that while the state
 " of the district shall require such an establishment, and
 " the proprietor or proprietors, shall continue to afford
 " the stipulated accommodations, *they* shall allow to the
 " Missionary minister there, such a salary as shall be
 " specified in the agreement. The terms on the part of
 " the proprietor will exactly correspond.

" Neither party, it is to be presumed, will ever act a
 " part so absurd, as, without evident necessity, to violate
 " the conditions of a transaction of this public and im-
 " portant nature; but this much it seemed necessary to
 " suggest, in order to remove the apprehensions of the
 " Society's design, to lay perpetual unalterable burdens
 " upon landed property."

To prevent the apprehension of landholders, that the
 Society wish to entail a perpetual burden upon highland
 estates, the Committee think it proper here to mention
 what was published in the following Appendix, viz. in
 that of 1792; " that the Directors ask no security for
 " the duration of the accommodations which they re-
 " quire, but for the incumbency of individual ministers,

" to

“to be renewed, or not, as shall be mutually agreed upon as vacancies occur.”

After what has been stated on this head, the Committee flatter themselves, that their constituents notwithstanding the objections which have been urged against the measure of demanding accommodations for their Missionaries, will see reason to confirm their former approbation of this part of their plan. Experience has vindicated the wisdom and propriety of it.—The worthy clergymen on their establishment, are placed upon so independent a footing, as to have no temptation to servility of spirit, no cause to be dissatisfied with their condition, and no inducement from the want of comfortable subsistence, to devote their time and attention to secular employments.

The Committee think it necessary now to turn the attention of their constituents to that regulation of the Society by which *two* members of every presbytery are required to visit and report concerning each of the schools of the Society within their districts. This is considered and complained of as a hardship by some ministers, and even by collective bodies of the clergy in the Highlands and Islands, as inferring distrust in the individual ministers in whose parishes Society schools are stationed, and subjecting presbyteries to unnecessary hardships arising from extreme distance in many cases, as well as from ferries, bad roads, and frequent bad weather.

The Committee upon enquiry, find that there was good reason for the adoption of the rule in question. The great object

object of the Directors is, to receive accurate information concerning the situation and conduct of the teachers in their employment, in order that grievances may be redressed, and abuses rectified.—To obtain information, *that can be depended upon*, from distant places, when the interest of parties concerned leads to withhold it, is at all times difficult. In those countries especially where powerful influence, and that of connexion by blood and clanship, are strongly felt and acted upon, it is so in a peculiar manner. This the Directors have found to their experience, in a degree scarcely to be conceived by those who have not been accustomed to investigate facts in such countries. To obtain the knowledge that was necessary to enable them to carry on the business of the Society with satisfaction to themselves, and utility to the great purposes of the institution; the Society commissioned their present secretary to travel for that purpose, through the various countries where their schools are established, viz. in the Highlands of Perth and Angusshire,—and in the counties of Argyle, Inverness, Ross, Moray, Banff, Cromarty, Sutherland, and lowlands of Caithness;—and the whole of the western Isles from Lewis to Arran inclusive. The Highlands of Caithness, Lord Reay's country, and the Islands of Orkney and Shetland, he has not yet been able to overtake. The result of his enquiries during four summers that he employed in traversing these remote parts of the country, afforded much useful information to the Directors; the outlines of which, in various Appendices to their Anniversary Sermons, have been laid before the public. The plan of the Secretary's visitations

stitutions is meant to be persevered in, till it shall be completed. But notwithstanding the reports which, from time to time have been furnished by the Secretary or other visitors appointed by the Society, annual presbyterial reports concerning the several Society schools within their bounds are absolutely necessary, and are required by the fundamental and established rules of the Society. Till these are received and marked by the Secretary or Clerk, and an order given in consequence upon discharges, the Treasurer is prohibited to pay any salary.

A form for these reports has been transmitted to all the teachers on the Establishment. By it the visitors are required to give a faithful account of the character, and conduct of the teacher, in every branch of his duty, and of the present state of his accommodations.

A *Committee* of neighbouring ministers were from the beginning required by the rules of the Society, to visit and report concerning their schools. And this regulation was for many years faithfully complied with. In process of time, however, the zeal of the clergy relaxed, and the visitation and examination of the Society schools were attended only by the minister of the parish, with perhaps a few of his elders and parishioners. The Report, prepared before hand by the schoolmaster, according to a form which had been transmitted by the Society, was year after year conceived in the same terms, and subscribed as a matter of course by those who were present.

If the schoolmaster was negligent in his duty, or reprehensible in his conduct, motives of compassion, and fears

fear of taking upon himself the blame of depriving a man, and perhaps a family, of bread, prevented the minister from accusing him to his constituents. If he was not provided in accommodations according to the rules of the Society, he was equally averse from reporting the truth upon this head; because the consequence might, and probably would be, a suppression of the school, and he would bring upon himself the resentment of the proprietors, by publishing their criminal inattention to the best interests of their people; and that of his parishioners, by depriving them of a public benefit.

It is evident from this representation of what has actually occurred in hundreds of instances, that the Directors of the Society must have been often kept totally in the dark with respect to the situation of many of their schools and schoolmasters, and consequently at a loss how to conduct themselves with respect to them. To remedy this defect as far as *rules* could accomplish it, the Society some few years ago adopted the regulation complained of: viz. That *two* members of the presbytery "at least should visit their schools, and sign the Report, "which moreover in no case should be written by the "schoolmaster, but by a clerk to be chosen by the Committee of visitors, and to be formed upon their actual "observation of facts." A stranger minister, it was presumed, could not be under the same inducements to conceal or palliate the truth as the minister of the parish, and would more readily subject himself to blame from proprietors and parishioners, if any blame should arise from making known the real state of things. To this

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regulation

regulation the Society are determined to adhere ; and except in cases of *real necessity*, to which the Directors always have, and it is to be hoped always will pay attention, when stated to them, they will certainly in future refuse payment of salaries to schoolmasters where it is not complied with.

This may be thought a hardship upon the poor teachers, who may suffer in consequence, although in no respect to blame ; but the Directors have it always in their power, nor have they ever been accused of wanting the disposition, to attend to the grievances of the deserving teachers whom they employ. It is easy for them to remove persons of this character from stations where the neighbouring clergy will not give themselves the trouble to comply with the rules of the Society ; and let the blame of the loss sustained in consequence by the people, fall where it is due. The Society pretend to exercise no authority over ministers ; but they must be allowed to manage the funds entrusted to them, according to those maxims which experience has taught them to be best adapted for promoting the important ends of the institution.

Translating
and print-
ing the bi-
ble.

The translating, and printing of the scriptures in the native language of the Highlanders of Scotland, although constituting no part of the ordinary expenditure of the Society, yet is an object of too interesting consequence, and has been attended with too much expence, to be passed over in silence in this report.

In the year 1767, the New Testament was translated in Gaelic by the Rev. James Stuart, the late worthy minister

nister of Killin; and an impression of 10,000 copies was published at the expence of the Society. That impression being now completely exhausted, a new edition, consisting of no less than TWENTY THOUSAND copies, is in the press, and it is hoped will speedily be published. To the excessive attention and scrupulous fidelity of Dr Stuart of Luss, in correcting some few errors which had crept into his father's excellent translation, is to be ascribed the delay which has taken place in the publication of that work. The Directors had indulged the hope, that, long ere this time, it would have been in the much needed circulation. The Committee, however, are happy to be informed that the press work of that great impression is now at length nearly completed.

To the same causes is to be imputed the very long delay which has taken place in the publication of the remaining volume of the translation of the Old Testament scriptures. The Pentateuch, long ago published, exhibited satisfying proof of the uncommon abilities of Dr Stuart as a translator. That performance, considered by competent judges as a standard of the Gaelic language, sufficiently vindicates the Directors for having committed to the author of it the poetical parts of the Old Testament. In this part of the work he was engaged for many years. The impatience of the Directors, and of the public, seem to have no influence upon the man whose great aim is to do justice to his own character, and to the sacred and important nature of the work. No conjecture needs to be hazarded as to the time when he will finish. The Directors cannot pledge themselves for
what

what depends upon a person over whom they have no controuling power, and who expects no other remuneration for his labours than the consciousness of serving his countrymen in their most valuable interests.

Suffice it here to say, that, as soon as it shall be finished, the Directors declare it to be their determination to fulfil their engagement to the public, viz. to circulate the old edition, and with all expedition, as their funds shall permit, to print a new edition, corresponding in type and size with the edition of the New Testament just about to be published.

The expence which has already been incurred in carrying on this great work of publishing the Scriptures in Gaelic has amounted to L. 1987 : 9 : 6 ; and it is to be computed that L. 1285 : 19 : 5 more will be needed to complete the plan proposed : In all L. 3273 : 8 : 11 *.

The

* Paper and printing the first impression of the Gaelic New Testament in 1767	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Binding do.	645	4	0			
	166	13	4	811	17	4
Paper and printing the first three volumes of the Old Testament	1342	5	6			
Binding do.	31	5	0			
Will still cost to finish the vol. now printing	173	8	7	1546	19	1
Already paid for the new 12mo edition of the New Test. consisting of 21,500 copies	246	15	0			
Will still cost about	667	17	6	914	12	6
Total expence of translating and printing the above editions of the scriptures, about				3273	8	11
Of which paid by contributions				1601	5	4
Paid, or to be paid, from the Society's funds				1672	3	7

The sum is, no doubt, considerable ;—but of that sum, in consequence of an Act of the General Assembly, to that effect in 1782, and renewed by the Assemblies of 1783 and 1784, above L. 1600—were collected in about 350 parishes, out of the 960 into which Scotland is divided.—The rest did not comply with the act, and made no collection. The remainder must be defrayed out of the ordinary funds of the Society. But to what nobler or more important object can the funds of this charity be devoted, than to furnish to our countrymen in the Highlands, the Scriptures of truth in their native language?

Concerning the other objects to which the attention of the Directors, and the funds of the Society are devoted, a very few words may suffice.

Upon the Second Patent, the object of which is, the encouragement of industry, the Society maintains 94 schools, at which it is computed, (for the returns from these schools, are neither so regular nor so exact as from those on the first,) are educated about *two thousand three hundred and fifty* young people, chiefly females ; for in respect of industry and the domestic arts suitable to their sex, women in the Highlands are still farther behind other parts of Scotland, than the men. The Directors have had the satisfaction to find that, in consequence of their schools, numbers of young women, even in the more remote islands, who till within these few years, were totally unacquainted with the most common and necessary branches of female industry, are now able, in
virtue

Object of
the Second
Patent.

virtue of their progress in them, to gain a comfortable subsistence for themselves.

Bursaries to
students in
Divinity.

The next stated object of public importance to which the funds of the Society are destined, is a pension or bursary to each of six students in Divinity speaking the Gaelic language.

This was one branch of the plan proposed to the public by the Directors, in the Appendix to the Sermon of 1791, for the employment of their then lately acquired funds. This part of the plan, highly relished by the public, has been strictly carried into execution, and the Committee have reason to believe that it has been already, and will in future be attended with the happiest effects.

Young men of genius, who have finished their course of Philosophical studies at one of the Universities, are often obliged, from want of funds to support the expence of a regular course of Theological study, to spend the years which the laws of the church require, to be employed in it, in teaching public schools, or children in private families, often in remote parts of the country, at a distance from the seats of learning, and all the usual means of improvement. To attend the Divinity-hall for a few days, and deliver one discourse in a Session, is with many, the only public advantage they derive from a Professor of Divinity. The consequences it is easy to suppose. The Directors were of opinion that they could not do a more material service to the interest of religion in those parts of Scotland where the Gaelic is spoken,

then

than to contribute towards the maintenance of a few able and pious young men, understanding that language, while they attend a regular course of Theological studies.

The method which as the Committee are informed, is followed in the election of Bursars, bids the fairest that can be devised for making a proper choice.—It is remitted to the Ecclesiastical Directors (generally four in number). Upon a particular day, previously intimated, candidates are invited to attend at the hall of the Society; to bring with them attestations from the various Professors under whom they have studied; that they have attended a regular course of philosophy; As also certificates, from the ministers of the parishes where they have chiefly resided, of their moral and religious character; when these prove satisfactory, they are then examined upon their progress in the Greek and Latin languages, and in the Sciences of Logic and Moral Philosophy; and it is not till the Examinators are satisfied, as to these various points, that they are sustained as Bursars of the Society.

Method of
electing
Bursars.

By a regular and steady perseverance in this plan, there is every reason to hope, that by the blessing of God, some able, pious, and well educated young men will be trained up in succession to supply vacancies as they shall occur, in the ministerial office, in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

The *Annual Burdens* to which the funds of the Society are unavoidably subjected, are stated with sufficient
perspicuity

perspicuity in the preceding account of their expenditure, and upon this branch of the subject, the Committee think it unnecessary to add any thing to the simple statement of facts there given.

Incidental
expences of
the Society.

The *Incidental Expences* of the Society, can scarcely be ascertained with any degree of precision. They are estimated in the preceding account at L. 300 per annum. And when it is considered that out of this sum the various schools of the Society are to be supplied with books, viz. Bibles, Gaelic and English, New-Testaments, Spelling-books, catechisms, &c. Schoolmasters to be removed (at the expence of the Society,) from one station to another, often remote;—travelling charges to be allowed to candidates coming to, and often residing in Edinburgh for their improvement, for many weeks together;—postages of the numberless letters which the present extensive scheme of the Society occasions, together with the other articles mentioned in the abstract; the sum will not be thought too great. It rather indeed appears to be beneath than above the truth.

AMERICAN FUNDS.

For a particular account of ~~the~~ stock of that part of the Society which is known by this name, the Committee must refer to the account written by Mr Belsches, and published in 1774, the work formerly mentioned with deserved approbation. A particular detail of these

funds, and of the proceedings of the Directors in the management of them, would swell this report into an intolerable size. To give a short and general, but if possible, a clear and distinct idea of them, is all that the Committee can attempt.

By their first Patent, the Society were authorised, not only to endeavour to spread the knowledge of the Gospel in the remote parts of their own country, but to employ their efforts, "for propagating the same in "Popish and *Infidel* parts of the world."

For many years, the narrowness of the income of the Society, prevented them from extending their views beyond the limits of their own country, which presented a sphere of usefulness sufficient, and far more than sufficient, for their funds and their benevolent exertions. But in the year 1717, Dr Williams, a dissenting clergyman in London, having bequeathed to the Society his estate of Catworth in Huntingdonshire, "to have and to "hold as long as the Society continues to carry on the "attempt for the conversion of *Infidel* countries, and the "members of the said Society are permitted to be freely "elected," the Society began to take proper measures for fulfilling the condition of this valuable legacy.

The rents of the estate of Catworth, then amounted to about L⁴⁸ per annum. This sum, it is evident, could go but a short way indeed, in the maintenance of Foreign Missionaries; and it was not till long after the death of Dr Williams, that they were enabled to do any thing effectual towards the execution of his will.

Estate of
Catworth.

Missionaries employed by the Society in America.

At length in the year 1732, they obtained from the governor, and general Court of the Province of Massachusetts, an aid of L. 300 per annum of their currency, to three Missionaries to be appointed to labour for the conversion of the North American Indians in those stations which should be named to them. The Society accordingly appointed three persons who had been recommended to them by the said Governor and general Court of Massachusetts to be Missionaries; allowed to each of them L. 20 British per annum; and directed them to labour among the Indians, on the borders of New England.

Many other Missionaries, and with various salaries were appointed since that period; among whom were the two excellent Brainards, *David and John*, eminently pious men, and most zealous in the important work in which they were engaged. At the present time, Mr Kirkland (educated at Moor's Indian school, for the office of Indian Missionary, and eminently qualified for it), and Mr Sargeant, recommended by the corresponding Board of Boston, labour in the employment of the Society, for the conversion of the Oneida Indians;—with a salary of L. 50 British each.

Success of the American Missionaries.

The success of the Missionaries, among the north American tribes, has been very various. The Society have allowed all, and more than all that was bestowed upon them, for conveying the blessing of the Gospel to these savage nations; yet the Committee are sorry to be under the necessity of reporting to their constituents, that
the

the fruit upon the whole, has not corresponded to the labour bestowed. The accounts of the funds collected, or bequeathed, for Christianizing the North American Savages, and carrying the Gospel to infidel countries, have been most accurately kept, and may be inspected by any person who wishes for particular information upon that head:—These will shew that the Society have been faithful Trustees for the public in the management of these funds;—and that in salaries to Missionaries and schoolmasters,—in books and presents of various sorts to the Indians, they have expended more than they received.

Though the Committee cannot enter into a particular detail of the operations of the Society, upon this branch of their trust, yet they think it incumbent upon them to add a few observations for explaining the statement given in the preceding abstract of their accounts, of what they are accustomed to call the *American Funds*.

They may be divided into three heads:

1st, Money collected throughout Scotland, or given by individuals, for the *special purpose of converting the Indians of North America*; amounting in all to L. 1031:7:4, of which, L. 714:15:3, are Capital stock; the interest of which only can be expended, the rest of the sum, viz. L. 316:12:1, the Donors have declared not to be a permanent capital, but that it may be wholly employed on the purposes for which it was bestowed, at the discretion of the Society, and their Committee of Directors.

Division of
the American
Funds.
Money for
converting
the North
American
Indians.

Moor's In-
dian school.

The 2d Article of these funds, consists of money collected through Scotland, in 1767, and the immediately following year, upon the recommendation of the Society, and placed under their direction, for the benefit of a particular institution in North America, called *Moor's Indian School*, which was established by Doctor Wheelock at Lebanon, in the province of Connecticut in the year 1754, for the purpose of training up young men, partly English, and partly Indian, for being Missionaries and schoolmasters to the different Indian tribes.

In 1771, this school was removed from Lebanon to Hanover, in new Hampshire, and incorporated by Royal Charter, with Dartmouth College, founded about that time. Till the interruption of the correspondence betwixt this country and America by the war, the interest of the money collected for this charity school continued to be regularly paid; sanguine hopes were then entertained, that it might have been productive of much advantage to the benevolent purpose of its institution.

At the conclusion of the war with the colonies, the correspondence between the Society and the Managers of Moor's Indian school was renewed, and the balance due to that charity was paid up; but doubts began then to be entertained, that the money transmitted was not applied to the original purposes of the institution. The Directors wrote repeatedly for satisfaction upon this head; they did not obtain it. They then wrote to their Correspondent Board at Boston, requesting of them to send a deputation of their number to Dartmouth College, in order to make a full investigation into the state of
Moor's

Moor's Indian school, and to furnish them with answers to a set of queries which they transmitted to the Board with respect to it. Two respectable members of the Corresponding Board, were accordingly named as Commissioners; they travelled to the spot, and transmitted to the Society the issue of their investigation; from which it appeared, that though the buildings in that College appropriated for Moor's Indian school, are still kept up, and the *American* funds destined for its support, applied to no other purpose, yet that, since the year 1785, no youths of any description, whether Indian or White, have received education there. The reason assigned for this by Dr. Wheelock, son of the Founder, and his successor as President of Dartmouth College, is the want of the former remittances from this country. But from his not having renewed his attempts, during so many years, to fulfil the object of the institution, the Directors did not find themselves at liberty to answer his demands for money;—they remitted the matter to the consideration of their Law Committee, and directed them to report, how far they are at liberty to alienate the money collected for this charity, seeing it is not devoted to the purposes of it, and employ it upon missions, either to the American Indians, or to other Infidel Nations?

The Law Committee, gave it as their unanimous opinion, “That the Society were not at liberty to bestow
 “this money upon any other object than that for which
 “it was collected; but that no part of it should be transmitted to Dartmouth College without satisfactory evidence
 “dence

"dence being first obtained, that the original purpose
"was fulfilled."

The salary of Mr Kirkland, viz. L. 30 per annum, who was educated at Moor's Indian school, has been all along, and still continues to be paid out of this fund; — the rest of it remains in the hands of the Society, for which they are accountable to the public; the amount both of the capital and of the interest is stated in the preceding abstract.

Money for
converting
Infidel Na-
tions.

The 3d branch of the fund called *American*, consists *first*, of money given or bequeathed at different periods, and by different persons, to the Society, for the conversion of *Foreign Infidel Nations* at large: — (This from the preceding abstract, appears to be but a small sum indeed; yielding an interest only of L. 4 : 13 : 9). And, *secondly*, of the estate of Catworth in Huntingdonshire, bequeathed by Dr Williams for the same general purpose. The rent of that estate, previous to the year 1780, amounted only to about L. 68; but in that year, as has been already mentioned, an Act of Parliament was obtained for inclosing, dividing, and improving the estate; the expence of which, and of the improvements made in consequence of it, amounted to L. 873 : 14 : 7; but the value of the land was so much increased, as to afford a rent of L. 160 sterling; at which, it is now let to a sufficient tenant; who is also bound to pay the whole taxes, rates and payments, chargeable on the farm, except the land tax and quit rent. The expence of the Act, and of these improvements, constituted a debt upon the estate, which is

not

not yet completely, but now very nearly, paid up; the balance being only L. 55 : 14 : 4. When that debt shall be extinguished, the Society will be enabled to bestow the whole rent of the estate, as they formerly did before the inclosing Act, in supporting a third Missionary to the North American Indians, or to employ it in propagating the Gospel among some other foreign infidel nation, where there may appear to be the greatest probability of success.

Upon the whole, with respect to the American Funds, it appears that the Society have annually a sum of L. 41 : 5 ; which they are bound to employ for the conversion of the North American savages. By maintaining one Missionary among them at the salary of L. 50 ; it appears at first sight, that they exceed the sum appropriated for that purpose, to the amount of L. 8 : 15 annually.

For the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, without being restricted to America, they have the small annual sum above-mentioned of L. 4 : 13 : 4 ; and the rent of the estate of Catworth, amounting together, to L. 164 : 13 : 4.

By employing this sum along with the fund appropriated to America, the Society long indulged the hopes of doing essential service to religion, by the conversion and civilization of numbers among the savage tribes. In these hopes, they were for many years encouraged by flattering accounts of the progress and success of their Missionaries in that country ; which they believe to have been well founded. But of late, they have begun to en-
 certain

ertain doubts upon that head ; they have written to their Corresponding Board at Boston upon the subject, and requested of them to send a deputation of their number to the Oneida country, the sphere in which the Missionaries of the Society now labour, to examine into the state of Religion in these Missions ; the manner in which their Missionaries conduct their ministerial work, and the effects of which it has been productive. They have furnished the deputies to be sent with a set of most particular queries, to which they have desired specific answers to be returned. These answers they now look for with much anxiety ; and according to them the Society will decide, whether to continue Missionaries in North America, to the amount of the whole sum in their disposal for spreading the Gospel in foreign parts ; or restrict to that country the sum appropriated for it, and devote the remainder to any other infidel country, where Providence may open up to them a prospect of greater success. The issue shall in due time be laid before the public ; from which they wish to conceal no part of their proceedings, and to which they shall always hold themselves accountable.

Upon the whole, the Committee are satisfied, that as this branch of the trust reposed in the Society, has hitherto been faithfully managed ; so are they also, that their intentions with respect to it in future, are pure and honourable.

Salaries of
the Society's
officers.

The salaries of the officers of the Society, are the next article of fixed expenditure which claimed the attention

of

of the Committee. Heretofore, it was the practice of the Society, to state in their accounts, the salary allowed to the Secretary of the Corresponding Board in London, which was formerly L. 20 per annum; but in the year 1778, was augmented by that Board, with the consent of the Directors in Edinburgh, to L. 31 : 10. As the money is collected by that Board, and the whole of their disbursements and expence of management laid out by them at their pleasure, it appeared to the Directors unnecessary to take into their accounts one article only of the expenditure of the Corresponding Board. They resolved therefore to receive and enter into their books, the accounts of the London Board, of their receipts and disbursements, and nett balance in the very form in which they are transmitted them as audited and past by the Board in London,—thus keeping them separate and distinct from their own.

The salaries of the Officers of the Society in Scotland are stated in the abstract of the expenditure, at L. 87.

Three only of the superior Officers of the Society enjoy salaries, if salaries they may be called, viz. the Treasurer;—the Bookholder, and Clerk; who previous to the year 1760, were allowed L. 20 per annum each; but were then augmented to L. 25. The beadle or servant of the Society, is allowed L. 12 per annum, with a free house, and some consideration, as the Directors see cause, for coals and candles.

The business of the Treasurer, is to receive and discharge the whole revenue of the Society, from whatever

source arising, and to pay out the same in the salaries of the teachers in their employment ; and also whatever sums are appointed by the Directors to be paid according to a written order under the hand of the Secretary or Clerk, and to keep a regular account of charge and discharge, which along with his vouchers, is examined twice in the year by the Committee of the Directors, filed the *Committee of Accounts*. No advantage arises to the Treasurer from the use of the money of the Society ; because it is immediately on its receipt, lodged at interest in the Royal Bank, and drawn for as it is wanted. The trouble of receiving money from so many sources, and paying it out in such small sums, to so many different persons, and at such various times, as salaries and orders are actually paid, may easily be conceived by any man of business. The character of the gentleman who, from attachment to the institution and its objects, acts as Treasurer to the Society at present, is well known ;—his fidelity and accuracy in this capacity, correspond to his general estimation with the public ; L. 25 per annum, would be no adequate remuneration to a clerk for engrossing the multifarious articles of his accounts.

Bookholder.
er.

The Bookholder's business is to put the accounts of the Society which have been entered in the Day-book of the Treasurer, into regular form ;—to make up annually a state of the funds and expenditure of the Society, and to exhibit the same, previous to the making up of the scheme of fixed expenditure for the ensuing year, for the direction of the Sub-Committee on schools, &c. and

and also for that of the Directors at large, in what regards every proposed plan of expence; far more than adequate to a remuneration of L. 25 per annum.

The employment of the clerk, is to attend all the meetings of the Society, of the Directors, and their several Committees, to take down their Minutes, and engross them in their registers;—to write the letters of the Society and the Directors, under the superintendence of the Secretary, and to transcribe them into the letter-book, and finally to attend by himself or a depute, at the office of the Society, two hours every lawful day, viz. from eleven forenoon, till one in the afternoon. For all this mass of business, he is allowed L. 25 per annum.

Clerk

These three are the only superior officers of the Society, who enjoy any sort of emolument.

The business of the Secretary is too well known, to require any explanation.

Secretary.

The office of Librarian, now filled by a worthy and disinterested man, is of late creation, and found to be of the greatest utility. Thoroughly understanding every branch of that department, he takes the superintendence of the printing, binding, and arranging the books of the Society, and directing the transmission of books to the Society's schools when ordered, and checks all accounts for these various operations. The duties of the accountant and comptroller, are explained by their names;

Librarian.

names; they examine, check, and controul the Treasurer's accounts.

The several Officers who have been last named, though subjected, some of them especially, to no small expence of time and labour, have no other recompence than the consciousness of contributing towards the success of an institution which has for its object, the most important interest of a multitude of their fellow citizens.

With a full conviction of the merit of those deserving Officers, in their respective departments, the Committee should feel themselves wanting in their duty both to the Society and the public, if they did not state, in the most forcible terms, the very high sense they entertain of the distinguished services of their worthy Secretary Dr KEMP, whose laborious exertions in the business of the Society, and unremitting attentions to its interest, are far beyond all commendation of the Committee. His extensive and fatiguing expeditions to the most remote parts of the Highlands and Islands, in his visitation of the Missions and schools established by the Society, have put them in possession of a body of information, which could in no other shape whatever, have been procured; and his universal superintendence of the affairs of the Society, has, in the highest degree, tended to promote its general utility. The Committee in this general commendation, cannot omit taking notice of a particular circumstance, of, they believe, uncommon disinterestedness, on the part of their Secretary, which ought not to pass unobserved. When the Society's New-hall was finished, and apartments fitted up in which it was wished that the Secretary

tary should reside, for the better superintendence of the affairs of the Corporation ; he would, on no persuasion, be prevailed on to occupy those apartments, without being permitted to pay a rent for them, as a dwelling-house for the accommodation of his family.

The manner in which the business of the Society is conducted is the object, to which in obedience to the appointment of their constituents, the Committee next directed their attention. But this is too well known, to require much explanation.

General
Meetings.

In compliance with the rules of their first Patent, the Society at large meet four times in the year, viz. on the first Thursdays of January, March, June, and November, and their meetings are always begun and concluded by prayer ;—on the first of these days, they choose their President, a Committee of fifteen Directors, their Secretary, Treasurer, Clerk, and other Officers, who must all be annually elected. At each of their Quarterly Meetings, a report is given in of the proceedings of the Directors, from the time of the preceding meeting, and either approved or otherwise, as to a majority of the Members seems proper ;—and instructions are given to the Directors, when they appear to be needed, as to their conduct in future.

At these meetings too, candidates for becoming Members, who have been named at the preceding Quarterly Meeting, are elected by the ballots of a majority of the Members present.

Of

Committee
of Direc-
tors.

Of the Committee of fifteen Directors, three, generally those who have been longest on the roll, go out by rotation, and other three are chosen in their room from the general body of the Members of the Society.

The Directors, immediately after their election on the first Thursday of January, adjourn, and choose their own annual President; they also divide themselves into three Committees, one for matters of law, one for accounts, and one for schools and missions.

Committee
for Law.

In the election of these Committees, (and indeed with a view to *them* in the election of the body of the Directors at large,) respect is always paid to the profession of the Members, and their qualification for the business committed to them. The Law Committee is chosen from among the Lawyers, and men versant in business of that sort.

To them are referred all matters respecting the lending out and securing the stock of the Society; the purchase of property; the giving of leases, and every question in which legal knowledge and investigation are necessary. Their opinion and advice, maturely though gratuitously given, are the guides of the Society's proceedings in all business of this kind, and the Committee have the happiness to think that under the direction of men of such weight and respectability of character as at present, and generally do compose that Committee, the Society are not likely to incur the censure either of Courts of Law or the Public.

The

The Committee of Accounts are composed of Members in the mercantile line, or at least, of men whose professional habits lead them to familiarity with accounts. Although those of the Society are made up by the Bookholder, and checked and docqueted separately by the Comptroller and Accountant, they are also gone over, compared with the vouchers, and attested by the Committee of Accounts, who meet twice in the year for that purpose, and give in a signed report to the Directors by whom it is laid before the General Meeting.

Committee
of Ac-
counts.

The Committee on schools and missions consist of the Ecclesiastical Members in the direction, to whom are generally added, one or two more, whose knowledge of the local situation of the Highlands and Islands, or of this particular branch of the Society's business, best qualify them for engaging in it. The principal duty committed to them is to form the scheme of schools and missions for the ensuing year. Their meetings for this purpose are annually held in the month of February, in order that the scheme may be in readiness for the consideration, first, of the Directors, and afterwards of the General Meeting on the first Thursday of March; so that there may be time for circulating it through the different presbyteries of the Highlands and Islands, before the first of May, the term from which it begins to have effect. All applications to the Directors for new erections during the course of the whole year, for augmentations of salaries, and for every permanent establishment, (excepting such as are evidently improper, and as such are at once refused,)

Committee
on Schools
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fused,) are referred to the Committee for making up the scheme. The first thing done by that Committee, is to consider the present state of the funds of the Society, made up and laid before them, as has been mentioned, by the Bookholder, and whether any or what additions the funds can admit of. They consider the scheme of the former year, and what alteration upon it ought to be introduced; the petitions for new schools, both on the first and second patents, and also for missions; the state of the several districts for which they are requested, in respect both of populousness, and other local circumstances. Schools to be suppressed, because of the want of accommodations, decreased population, want of a parochial school, or some other adequate cause. Teachers to be removed from one station to another, old superannuated teachers to be provided for, by a pension suited to their particular circumstances; new teachers to be appointed from the list of candidates sustained as qualified; augmentation of salaries to be granted; and, in short, every thing connected with the scheme of the Society's establishment of schools and missions, both at home and abroad. To the Ecclesiastical Members of that Committee, moreover, is referred the examination of candidates for employment as schoolmasters in the service of the Society, of whom there are always a considerable number, more indeed than the Society can employ. It is the established rule of the Society, that each candidate must be examined by two of the Ecclesiastical Members separately, upon the branches of science formerly mentioned in this report, who must grant him a certificate of his being

ing qualified, before his name can be added to the list of candidates, in a book kept for that purpose. In that book is inserted, the name of the candidate, the parish from which he came, together with the report of the examiners concerning him, in their own words. Often candidates are found deficient in certain branches, though well qualified in others. In these cases, it is a frequent practice of the examiners, to order them to remain in town for some time, for their improvement, under the tuition of one of the Society's experienced teachers, and a suitable allowance for their maintenance is given them, out of the funds of the Society: many such, though at length sustained and put upon the list, do not find employment in the service of the Society; but the money thus employed, the Committee think well bestowed, in as much as it tends to increase the number of well-qualified teachers, throughout the Highlands and Islands; young men, who offer themselves as candidates for Society schools, are almost always guided by a passion for being teachers of youth, and this commonly impels them to continue in that profession, whether employed by the Society or not.

Such is the outline of the business of the Sub-Committee of the Directors on schools and missions, and of the Ecclesiastical Members in particular. The time, attention, and labour, to which it subjects them, can be fairly estimated only by those who have particular access to be acquainted with their operations.

The fifteen Directors at large meet twelve times in the year, i. e. once in every month, besides at other

times when occasions require them to do so; they receive the reports of all their Sub-Committees; hear letters and papers on the very various branches of Society business read to them; direct as to the answers to be transmitted; and in general, give orders concerning the whole business and affairs of the Society. Their meetings commonly last at least two hours, and often much longer. Absentees, without a reasonable *written* excuse, (by a bye law agreed to among the Directors themselves,) are subjected to a fine.

The utmost harmony and cordiality prevail in their meetings; the only question among the Members is, what is the measure best calculated to promote the great end of the institution; this, calm reasoning and investigation are employed to ascertain; Unanimity is the result; and it is believed, that no Member at present in the direction, ever heard a vote proposed.

Conclusion.

This report has been extended far beyond the original intention of the Committee; but they found as they proceeded in their investigation, that they could not give a tolerably distinct view of the several subjects of it, in a shorter compass. It only remains now, that, in obedience to the appointment of their constituents, they state the general effect of the labours of the Society in those countries to which they have extended.

Of these, it is scarcely possible for the inhabitants of the southern and more highly favoured districts of the British Empire, to form an adequate or sufficiently impressive idea. They can scarcely conceive a just notion
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of a people living in the same country, and under the same happy form of government with themselves, so far behind in every article of civil and religious improvement, as the inhabitants of the remote Highlands and Islands were when this Society first commenced its career of benevolence. But the founders of this charity knew them to be sunk in gross and deplorable ignorance of the first principles of true religion, and slaves to the most degrading superstition; strangers to the language, the literature, the arts, and improvements of every kind, common in the other parts of the British Isles; and multitudes among them most inimical to their lawful Sovereign, and the happily established government of the country, both in church and state.

The men who devised this noble institution, had compassion upon this woeful condition of multitudes of their fellow citizens, and roused into exertion the benevolence of the public, in order to execute a plan for their relief.

From the preceding statement it appears, that the design has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations which could have been formed at its commencement. The lover of religion and humanity, cannot without lively emotions of gratitude to that kind Providence which hitherto has watched over this institution, contemplate the progress of it, from its original small beginnings, to its present magnitude, and extensive sphere of benevolent exertion.

Of the usefulness and happy effects of this charity some estimate may be formed, from considering the number of young people who have received education in its
seminaries,

feminaries, and who, but for them, would in all human probability, have been doomed to remain in the deplorable ignorance and barbarity of their forefathers.

To have given the exact number of the scholars, which from the beginning have been taught at the schools of the Society, would have subjected the Committee to more labour in ransacking old books and papers than they could submit to; and after all, from the defect or inaccuracy of lists transmitted by the examiners of their schools, calculation must still have been necessary to supply deficiencies. The Committee therefore judged it a more practicable method of ascertaining the truth on this head, to adopt an average number of scholars at each school, and from thence to form a conclusion as to the whole. The number upon which, after due consideration of all circumstances, they pitched was fifty, which they supposed to have been taught at each school during the course of the whole year. This surely is a moderate supposition, and the lists of last year annexed to this report, will sufficiently vindicate its fairness. They accordingly examined into the number of schools upon the Society's Establishment, since its commencement; and supposing *fifty new scholars* to have entered each school during the course of every *two years*, the number amounts to no less than *two hundred and eighty six thousand, nine hundred and twenty five*.

The Committee have reason to believe, that this number, large as it is, rather falls below than exceeds the truth; but let any deduction which may appear reasonable be made, the number will still be so great, as to
 prove

prove beyond a doubt, the immense utility of this institution. Let it also be considered, that the benefit of education is not confined to these individuals only who have immediately received it. These children in the usual course of things grow up to be settled in life, and to have families of their own; and being themselves instructed in the English language, and able to read the Scriptures and other books; many of them, impressed with a sense of religion, and all of them, it is to be hoped, with a conviction of the value of education; they are anxious to bestow it upon their children. Knowledge, and books, and the means of rational and religious improvement, are in consequence sought after, and circulated to a wide extent; and the people rise in the scale of rational and intellectual existence to a height, of which they themselves had formerly no conception. But teachers on the establishment of the Society act not merely as schoolmasters to the *young*, they are catechists and instructors of the old as well as young, in the districts in which they are stationed. In many parts of the country, no other means of religious instruction or of religious worship are enjoyed, but what are furnished by them; multitudes, by means of them, have been added to the Church of Christ, and in heaven we doubt not, there is joy in the hearts, and songs in the mouths of thousands, on account of the pious labours of these humble servants of Jesus.

By means of this institution too, great numbers of native Highlanders have received improvements in human literature, which otherwise they could not have enjoyed,
by

by which they have become qualified for the business of civil Society; and have risen, in consequence, to stations of respectability in many different departments, both at home and abroad.

Let it moreover be observed, that in the Society's schools of *industry*, many hundred females, who otherwise would have been bred up in all the idleness, indolence, and consequently, vice, to which want of proper employment gives rise, are trained up in the knowledge and practice of those arts, which afford employment at once, useful to themselves, and most beneficial to the community. The number of these last seminaries, as well as of schools for literature, has been of late greatly increased; especially in the remote Highlands and Islands. It is the wish and intention of the Directors, to extend them to countries where they are still greatly needed, and earnestly petitioned for. If their funds shall increase by public or private beneficence, so as to enable them to do this in a consistency with the schools at present on their Establishment: they will certainly do so with pleasure; if not, it is their determined purpose, (and they have instructions to that effect, from the General Meeting of the Society,) to diminish the number of their schools, in the nearer parts of the Highlands, where they have been longest established; in order to send them to those remote districts which have hitherto not at all, or but sparingly enjoyed them.

Upon the whole, if by means of this charity, near three hundred thousand of our fellow citizens, who otherwise, in all probability, would have been bred up
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in absolute ignorance of the principles and duties of good Christians, and of good citizens, are early initiated and trained up in the knowledge of both; if they have the Holy Scriptures both in English, and in their native tongue, diffused among them; if they are taught to fear God, to honour their King, to reverence the established Constitution of civil Government, to be peaceable and useful Members of Society in this world, and prepared for inheriting the joys of a better; then, it follows, that that Society, which has been so highly instrumental in promoting these effects, has done essential service to their country, and is entitled to the countenance and approbation of every good citizen.

The Committee for themselves declare, that they know of no charitable institution by which such extensive good effects have been produced upon such limited funds, and at so small an expence of management. They see benevolence and disinterestedness, prudence and zeal, stamped upon the whole of the proceedings of the Directors; and they heartily pray, that the same spirit may continue to guide them and their successors in office, and that ages unborn may have cause to rejoice in their labours of love.

If by means of public or private beneficence their funds shall increase, the public will reap the benefit in an enlarged sphere of usefulness; and the Directors will cheerfully submit to the additional labour to which such increase will subject them.

If on the contrary the public, after having had stated to them the income and the expenditure of the Society,
shall

shall think their already acquired funds sufficient for the purposes of the institution, the Directors will without murmuring acquiesce. They shall make it their continued endeavour, to improve to the best advantage the talents bestowed upon them, and give thanks to God, that they enjoy such noble means of promoting the best interests of religion, and their country.

WILLIAM FORBES.

A. HUNTER.

JOHN GLOAG.

JAMES BONAR.

DAVID REID.

JAMES HALDANE.

ALEXANDER BONAR.

WILLIAM SIBBALD.

{ SOCIETY-HALL,
Edinburgh, 2d June, 1796.

THE Members of the Society in Scotland, for propagating Christian Knowledge, having assembled this day in their own hall, at one of their regular Quarterly Meetings, as appointed by their Patent, and advertised both in the public Newspapers, and by billets to individuals, and being constituted by prayer;—their noble President, the Earl of Leven and Melvill in the chair:—

The Minute of last General Meeting was read, appointing a Committee to draw up and give in to this Meeting, a report concerning the funds, expenditure, and management of the business of the Society, as that Minute more fully bears; and that report being called for, the same was given in, subscribed by all the Members of the Committee, excepting Mr Hamilton, now in England:—and the same being read and considered by the General Meeting, they did unanimously approve thereof, as containing a luminous and accurate statement of the affairs of the Society. They also unanimously agree, that the thanks of this Meeting be returned from the chair to the Committee, for the attention and pains which they have bestowed in drawing

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up said Report; from which, as well as from their own knowledge, they are fully satisfied that the funds of the Society have been managed by the Directors and Officers of the Society under them, with the most scrupulous fidelity, and strictest attention to the great objects of the institution; and they order this Report, authenticated by the signature of their noble President, and in the very words in which it is given in, to be immediately printed, for the satisfaction of all concerned.

Signed in name, presence, and by appointment of the General Meeting.

LEVEN & MELVILL, PRESIDENT.



S C H E M E

OF THE

SOCIETY ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

1796.

Scheme of the Society's Establishment for the year from the 1st May 1796, to
1st May 1797.

Establishments on the First Patent.

I. SCHOOLS, with the Number of Scholars by the last Reports.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.			No. of Scholars.		
				£.	s.	d.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Aberlour	Inveraven	Deskie	John Fleming	16	0	0	72	11	83
-----	Knockando	Archiestown	Daniel Cruickshank } James Gray assist.	15	0	0	109	30	139
Abernethy	Abernethy	Kincardine	John Rofs	15	0	0			55
-----	Alvie	Lagganlia	Donald Robertson (1)	10	0	0			44

(1) In addition to L. 5 given by Mr M'Inroth of Balnephick.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No. of Scholars.	
				£.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls. Total.
Abernethy	Cromdale	Grantown	William Pirie	10	0 0	50	16 66
---	Duthil	Dell of Rothie- murchus	James Grant	10	10 0		45
---	Kingussie	Bridge of Truim	John M'Gregor (1)	15	0 0	37	7 44
---	---	Inveruglas	Donald M'Kinzie	15	0 0	64	17 81
---	Kirkmichael	Tomintoull	Donald M'Donald	15	0 0	54	18 72
Abertarph	Kilmalie	Fort William	Affsant teacher (2)	10	0 0		197
---	---	Drumfern	Patrick Stewart	12	0 0		41
---	---	Kinlocharkaig	Alex. M'Intosh (3)	22	0 0		39

(1) On condition that he keep his son as an affsant.

(2) Affsant to the master of the grammar school to teach poor scholars.

(3) Originally appointed by the Trustees on the Annexed Estates with this salary.
useful as a catechist.

He is eminently



Prefecture.	Parish.	Station	Name.	Salary. L. s. d.	No. of Scholars.	
					Boys.	Girls. Total.
Abertarph	Kilmallie	Mamore or Ounich	Duncan Cameron	12 0 0	0	57
		Strone or Strath- lochy	Donald McBean	14 0 0	0	60
	Kilmanivaig	Bohuntine	John McMillan	14 0 0	0	43
		Braeroy	Duncan Cameron	10 0 0	0	29
	Urquhart	Glenmorison	William Sinclair	15 0 0	25	27
		Inchbreen	Alexander Beaton	10 0 0	37	50
Alford	Strathdon	Kindyfyde	William Graffich	15 0 0	0	51
		Loineorn	David Callum & Son	14 0 0	0	57
	Tullich	Newpark, Glen- garden	Alexander Cumming	12 0 0	33	45

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No of Scholars.	
				£.	d.	Boys.	Girls Total.
Alford.	Birfe	Forest of Birfe	Alexander Calder	15	0	35	13 48
Auchterarder	Comrie	Glenartney	John Lamdaine	8	0	36	24 60
		Glenlednaig	James M'Gregor	12	0	36	31 67
	Muthill	Glenroar	Andrew Buchanan	12	0	64	31 95
Brechin	Edzel	Dalforth	John Fisher (4)	12	0		15
	Lochlee	Bridge of Tarf	William Cook	12	0		24
Cairnston	Birfay & Harray Greeny		John Mowat	10	0		54
	Ingfay & Murrich		Vacant	7	0		
	Harray		James Laughton	10	0		80

(4) The inhabitants give L. 3 more

(2)

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No. of Scholars.	
				£.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls. Total.
Cairnton	Firth and Stennis	Quoy Sinclair	Mitchel Spence	11	0 0		77
	Stromness and } Sandwich	Stromness	William Ibister (1)	8	0 0		60
	Walls and Flota	Melfitter	James M'Cay	12	0 0		57
		Flota	William Sinclair	6	0 0		60
	Firth and Stennis	Ireland	James Robertson	10	0 0		70
Caitness	Canniboy	Stroma	Francis Tait (4)	11	0 0		49
		Mey	William McCulloch	11	0 0		46
	Halkirk	Calder	Charles Loutit	13	0 0		57
		Deal	David Doull	10	0 0		50

(1) L. 5 more from the Society for promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor.

Boys	Girls	Total	No. of Scholars
32	13	45	48

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No of Scholars.	
				£.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls. Total.
Caithness	Latheron	Clyth	Robert Finlayson (2)	10	0 0	18	5 23
---	Reay	Hevackeroy	John Munro	10	0 0		50
---	Thurso	Thurso	William Campbell	15	0 0		181
---	Wick	Wedderclate	Donald Craig	10	0 0		67
---	---	Riefs	Robert Harold	9	0 0		65
---	---	Kiefs	David Fletcher	12	0 0		45
---	---	Thrumster	John Tulloch	10	0 0		64
---	---	Wick	Hector McLean	10	0 0		122

(2) The inhabitants give L. 4 more.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No of Scholars.	
				L.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls, Total.
Chanonly	Killeaurnan	Croftnacreech	Donald M'Iver	12	0 0		52
Deer	Gyrie	New Pitligo	John Saunders (3)	8	0 0		47
Dingwall	Alnefs	Boath	John Rofs	12	0 0	25	16 41
—	Contine	Strathgarve	—	8	0 0		
—	—	Strathconan	Alexander M'Donald	12	0 0		26
—	Kiltearn	Lumlair	Alexander M'Craw	14	0 0		70
—	Urquhart	Kinkell	Donald M'Kenzie	12	0 0		80
—	—	Culbockie	William M'Intosh(4)	19	0 0	136	30 166
—	Fodderty	Brahan	David M'Lean	12	0 0		50

(3) Sir William Forbes of Pitligo, Bart. gives L. 6 more

(4) L. 5 additional salary allowed on condition of his employing a qualified assistant.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No. of Scholars.		
				£.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Dingwall	Urray	Fairburn	Alexander Grant	12	0 0	42	15	57
—	Kilmuir Wester	Allangrange	Donald M'Donald	12	0 0			
Dornoch	Aflint	Kirkaboli	John M'Kenzie	12	0 0			47
—	Creech	Invershin	John Sutherland	10	0 0			
—	Kildonan	Cain	John Clarke	9	0 0			22
Dumbarton	Buchanan	Sallachy	Robert M'Lean	13	0 0	34	18	52
—	Lufs	Muirland	Donald M'Gregor	13	0 0			73
—	Drymen	Drymen	Peter Crawford	12	0 0			53
Dumblane	Aberfoyle	Kinlochard	William Stewart	12	0 0			48
—	Balquidder	Lochearnhead	Hugh Christie	12	0 0	47	16	63

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No of Scholars.	
				£.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls. Total.
Dumblane	Balquidder	Strathgrye	John Ferguson (1)	12	0 0	0	85
	Callander	Bridge of Turk	John McLaren	12	0 0	0	95
		Callander	Gilbert McEwan (2)	12	0 0	0	97
	Kilmadock	Kilmadock	Peter McFarlane	12	0 0	38	58
	Kincardine	Thornhill	Walter Reid	10	0 0	85	127
		Kincardine-mofs	Peter Drummond (3)	10	0 0	0	103
Dumfries	Troqueer	Whiniehill	Samuel Bryden	10	0 0	45	80
Denoon	Kilfinnan	Otter	John Weir	10	0 0	0	45
	Kingarth, (Bute)	Ambristeg	Robert McKirdy	8	0 0	22	9 31

(1) Almost blind. — Is allowed L. 4 of an augmentation on condition an assistant officiates when he is disabled.

(2) Assistant to the parochial schoolmaster to teach poor scholars.

(3) Mr Drummond of Blairdrummond to give L. 5 more

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.			No. of Scholars.		
				£.	s. d.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Denoon	Lochgailhead	Cairndow	Colin Brown	13	0 0		48	26	74
	Rothsay, (Bute)	Kilmachalmaig	Matthew Bannatyne	12	0 0		47	21	68
Dunkeld	Blair in Arhole	Dalnamein	Vacant	4	0 0				
	Cargill	Strelitz	James Brown	7	0 0		54	24	78
	Dull	Clunecragganach	Duncan Robertson	12	0 0		37	6	43
		Fofs	John Forbes	12	0 0		86	36	122
		Grandtully	Donald Campbell	12	0 0		89	29	118
	Dunkeld	Dunkeld	Peter Dow, itinerant teacher of church music in the bounds of the Presbytery of Dunkeld	5	0 0				104
	Fortingall	Camagouran	Alexander Cameron	5	0 0				26

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No. of Scholars.	
				£.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls. Total.
Dunkeld	Fortingall	Finnart	Roderick Kennedy	12	0 0		48
		Innervarin	Donald McGregor	14	0 0	28	13 41
		Kinloch Rannoch	Archibald Campbell	12	0 0	49	13 62
		Killichonan in Rannoch	George Menzies	12	0 0	27	28 55
		Mount Alexander	Duncan Ferguson	14	0 0	34	15 49
	Logierait	Carie	George Cumming	5	0 0	11	7 18
		Tulliepurie	Donald Fleming	12	0 0	83	11 94
		Aberfeldy	Donald Cameron	10	0 0	77	83 107
	Little Dunkeld	Amulree	Patrick Dewar	14	0 0	53	25 78

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No of Scholars.	
				£.	s. d	Boys.	Girls.
Dunkeld	Kenmore	Moreinch	Patrick McPherson (a)	10	0 0	42	24
		Ardtallanaig	John Campbell (a)	8	0 0	46	26
		Lawers	John Ferguson (a)	8	0 0	44	26
		Shian	Duncan McGibbon	10	0 0	33	15
	Killin	Ardeonaig	Gilbert Ferguson	14	0 0	72	32
		Glendochart	James M'Intyre (a)	8	0 0	45	17
		Strathfillan	William Rose (a)	8	0 0	45	11
	Weem	Roro in Glenlyon	Duncan M'Arthur (1)	7	0 0	22	16
							38

(a) The Earl of Preadalbane gives L. 4 more to each of these schools.

(1) In addition to a mortification by Mr Campbell, late minister of Weem, for the maintenance of three schools in that parish.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No of Scholars.		
				£.	s. d	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Charity work-house	William Anderson (1)	5	0 0			100
—	—	Canongate	Alex. Anderson (2)	20	0 0			60
—	—	Old Society Hall	Gilbert M'Donald	20	0 0			60
—	—	Castlehill	Hugh Christie	20	0 0			60
Elgin	Speymouth	Nook of Dipple	Francis Cameron	10	0 0			68
Fordyce	Fordyce	Portfooy	John M'Farlane (3)	12	0 0	85	36	121
—	Rathven	Buckie	George Davidson	14	0 0			140
—	—	Chapel of Enzie	James Carment	10	0 0			87
Forres	Dallas	Kellas	Donald Carmichael	13	0 0			52

(1) On Mr Hallowell's mortification.

(2) In consequence of Miss Gray's donation.

(3) Earl of Findlater gives L. 5 more.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No. of Scholars.		
				L.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Forres	Edinkillie	Fulldyrie	William Allan	12	0 0	34	10	44
---	---	Conicavel	Alexander Bremner	10	0 0			70
---	Kinlofs	Findhorn	George Paul	10	0 0			48
Glasgow	Glasgow	Glasgow	Farquhar Matheson	18	0 0			65
Inverary	Inverary	Glenary	Donald M'Farlane (1)	7	0 0	37	6	43
---	Kilmartin	Duntroon	John Campbell	9	0 0	34	21	55
---	North Knapdale	Doet	John M'Alpine	14	0 0			40
---	---	Tayvallich	--- (2)	15	0 0			
Inverness	Dores	Teanachalnich	Hugh Cumming	13	0 0			31

(1) The Duke of Argyll gives L. 5 more

(2) When a Parochial School is established, this school to be supplied in a teacher. Accommodations are already liberally furnished by Mr Campbell the proprietor.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.			No. of Scholars.		
				L.	s.	d.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Inverness	Inverness	Raining's school	Robert McComie, } rector John Ferguson, af- } sistant	30	0	0	142	37	179
		Manufactory	Donald Frazer (1)	9	0	0			92
		Obriachan	Lauchl. M'Lauchlan } & John Frazer }	15	0	0			37
		Torbreck	Alexander M'Intosh	12	0	0	42	11	53
		Culloden	John Forbes	10	0	0	33	11	44
	Kiltarlty	Strathglaf	John M'Intosh	12	0	0			67
	Kirkhill	Inchbary	John M'Pherson	12	0	0			53
	Petty	Brecklich	Thomas Frazer	12	0	0	28	14	42

(1) The proprietors of the manufactory gives L. 9 more

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name	Salary.		No. of Scholars.	
				£.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls. Total.
Kincairdine O Niel }	Aboyne	Tullibarn	Murdoch M ^c Farlane & Jas. M ^c Farlane }	16	0 0		57
---	Crathie and Braemar }	Achalader	Duncan M ^c Murrich	14	0 0		55
---	Glengarden	Tordarroch	Duncan Brown	12	0 0	37	14
---	Campbeltown	Campbeltown	William Frazer (1)	18	0 0	40	20
Kintyre	---	Peninver	William Stewart (2)	10	0 0		70
---	Colonsay	Scallafraig	Donald McNeil	13	0 0		58
---	Jura	Knockcromb	Alexander Campbell	15	0 0	34	17
---	Kilkearn & Kil- meny }	Netaby, Isla	James Wright	15	0 0	52	8
							60

(1) The Duke of Argyll gives L. 4 more.

(2) The Duke gives L. 5 more.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No of Scholars.		
				£.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Kintyre	Kilchonan	Rhins in Isla	John Stewart	12	0 0			47
—	Kildalton in Isla	Oa	Hugh McDougall	15	0 0	51	5	56
—	Killearn	Barr	John Campbell	9	0 0			70
—	Kilcalmonel	Whitehouse	Niel M'Murchy (1)	7	0 0			45
—	—	Kilmichael	Patrick M'Arthur	13	0 0			60
—	Skipnefs	Skipnefs	Hector Cruikshank (2)	5	0 0	55	28	83
—	Southend	Culenlongart	Niel M'Cullasky (3)	10	0 0			70
Kirkwall	Deernefs	Yarpha	George Louit	15	0 0	66	35	101

(1) Lord Stonefield gives L. 5 more.

(2) Mr Campbell of Shawfield, in consequence of two separate mortifications or legacies, pays L. 7 : 10 more.

(3) The Duke of Argyle gives L. 5 more.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.	No. of Scholars.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Kirkwall	Evie & Randall	Oback	Magnus Linklater	12 0 0	0	88	88
---	Holm	Qoyballoch	John Mowat	12 0 0	65	36	101
---	Kirkwall	Kirkwall	Robert Sketway	7 0 0	40	13	53
---	South Ronaldsay	Burric	George Infetter (1)	5 0 0	0	50	50
Lewis	Barwas	Swainboft	Donald M'Donald	15 0 0	0	25	25
---	Lochs	Carloway	John M'Iver	15 0 0	0	50	50
---	Stornaway	Stornaway	David M'Gregor, 171 } For an affiant, 81 }	25 0 0	65	45	110
---	---	Uig	Donald Morrison	15 0 0	0	30	30
Lochcarron	Applecrofs	Kishorn	John M'Lean	15 0 0	40	11	51

(1) Lady Dundas gives L. 5 more.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No. of Scholars.	
				£.	s.	Boys.	Girls, Total.
Lochcarron	Kintail	Dornie	Alexander Matheson	12	0	70	50
		Glenelchaig	Finlay M'Rae	8	0		50
	Lochalsh	Achmore	Angus Kennedy	15	0	42	37
		Plock	Hugh Forbes	12	0		49
	Lochbroom	Achillibue of Coigach	Donat M'Donnell (1)	14	0		32
		Ullapool	Mr Robert Munro (2)	35	0	48	59
Lorn	Glenorchy	Braes of Glenorchy	Dun. McNaughton (a)	8	0	40	25

(1) When accommodations are provided.

(2) He is an ordained minister, and regularly officiates in that capacity at Ullapool, and once in four weeks at Coigach, as well as schoolmaster at Ullapool.

(a) This school is an establishment on Lady Glenorchy's legacy in favour of the estate of Breadalbane.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.			No. of Scholars.		Total.
				£.	s.	d.	Boys.	Girls.	
Lorn	Kilbrandon	Luing island	Robert Dunbar	14	0	0	67	42	109
---	---	Eisdale island	Paul M'Phail (a)	12	0	0	36	31	67
---	Kilbride	Kerrera island	Alex. M'Lugish (1)	9	0	0	35	21	56
---	Kilchreennan & Dallavich	Kilchreennan	James Campbell	14	0	0	47	12	59
---	---	Fernoch	John Wright (a) †	8	0	0			25
---	---	Inny	Donald M'Callum (a) †	8	0	0	13	7	20
---	Lismore and Appin	Slate Quarry of Glencoe	John Cameron	12	0	0	42	8	50
Meigle	Alyth	Drumfork	John Shaw, 71 Duncan Shaw, assistant, 111	18	0	0			84

(1) Mr M'Dougall of M'Dougall gives L. 4 more.

(a) These three schools are establishments on Lady Glenorchy's legacy, &c.

† These two schools are ambulatory among the farmers in the hills.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No. of Scholars.	
				£.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls, Total.
Meikle	Glenisla	Folda	Patrick Hall	14	0 0		50
Mull	Ardrnamurchan	Arifaig	John Connachar	16	0 0	30	4 34
		Strontian	James McLean	12	10 0	61	10 71
	Kilfinnachan	Icolmkill	Allan McLean	15	0 0		68
	Kilninian	Queenish	Alexander Stalker	15	0 0		59
		Ulva	Lauchlan McQuarry	12	0 0	61	5 66
	Mull island	Itinerant	John Saunders, teacher of church music	5	0 0		
	Tiree	Kirkapol	John McEwan	15	0 0	68	8 76
	Forosay	Glenan	Duncan Carmichael(1)	10	0 0		37

(1) The parish gives L. 4 more.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		No of Scholars.	
				L.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls. Total.
Mull	Forsay	Garmony	John Currie	12	0 0	44	14 58
—	—	Coll	John Davidson & son	15	0 0	91	30 121
Nairne	Croy	Culduthil	William Mackenzie	8	0 0		85
—	Nairne	Delnies	Alex. Matheson (1)	8	0 0		
North isles	Stronfay	Sandiebank	John Skethway (2)	6	0 0	28	4 32
Paisley	Greenock	Greenock	— (3)	10	0 0		60
Penpont	Tynron	Tynron	John Nivison (4)	22	0 0		
Perth.	Perth	Perth	Alex. Duff, 101 } For an assistant, 51 } (5)	15	0 0		100

- (1) Newly established.
 (2) The parish gives L. 5 more.
 (3) For the poor highlanders settled there.
 (4) On a mortification by Mr Gibson.
 (5) For the poor highlanders settled there.—The town gives L. 5 more.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.			No. of Scholars.		
				£.	s.	d.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Sky	Braccadale	Eynord	Vacant	15	0	0			
—	Kilmuir	Kilmaluag	Andrew Graham	13	0	0	38	6	44
Strathbogie	Belly	Achinhalrig	William Thomson	15	0	0			87
—	Cairney	Ruthven	John M'Kenzie	15	0	0	70	31	101
Tain	Kilmuir	Calchrichtie	George Rofs	13	0	0			76
—	Kincardine	Culrain	William Rofs	13	0	0			39
—	Tain	Inver of Tain	Donald Rofs	13	0	0	18	15	33
Tongue	Duirnefs	Erriboll	Donald M'Kay	12	0	0			35
—	Edrachillis	Old Shores	Robert M'Kay	15	0	0	53	3	56
—	Farr	Rhiloisk	William Calder	11	0	0			40

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary		No. of Scholars.	
				£.	s. d.	Boys.	Girls. Total.
Tongue	Tongue	Melnefs	William Forbes	14	0 0		35
Turreff	King Edward	Newbyth	John Urquhart	10	0 0		54
Uist	Barra	Borve	Patrick Robertson (a)	15	0 0		
—	Harris	Scarista	Donald Gun (a)	12	0 0		
—	South Uist	Stoney bridge	Patrick Stewart	15	0 0		56
—	—	Benbecula	John Frazer	13	0 0		60
Zetland	Brassa	Burray	Alexander Sutherland	10	0 0	24	10 34
—	Dunrobin	Ridwick	James Strong	12	0 0		97
—	—	Fair isle	John Irvine	10	0 0	27	8 35
—	Fetlar isle	—	Magnus Hofsefon	10	0 0		50

(a) Both lately established.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.			No. of Scholars.	
				£.	s.	d.	Boys.	Girls. Total.
Zetland	Nesling	Lunnefing	Michael Thomson	10	0	0	42	22 64
—	Fingwall	Weefdale	George Clunies	10	0	0	42	16 56
—	Walls & Sandness	Foulaisle	William Henry	3	0	0		30
—	—	Sandness	Laurence Moncrieff	10	0	0		69

Superannuated List.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.
Abernethy	Abernethy	Kincardine	David M'Bean	l. s. d. 6 0 0
-----	Duthil	Deuchar	Alexander Harvey	10 0 0
Chanonry	Killeaurnan	Croftnacreech	John Noble	5 0 0
Dingwall	Kilmuir Wester	Allangrange	Thomas Davidson & his wife	10 0 0
Dumblane	Callander	Bridge of Turk	Walter Grange	8 10 0
Dunkeld	Kirkmichael	Spittal of Glenshee	Alexander Robertson	8 0 0
Elgin	Elgin	Glen of Pluiscardine	James Forbes	5 0 0
Kintyre	Arran	-----	John M'Wattie	10 0 0
Lochcarron	Lochbroom	Little Strath	Farquhar Sinclair	6 0 0

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.	
				L.	s. d.
Lorn	Kilmelford	Barbay	John McCorquadaile	10	0 0
Mull	Kilninian	Ulva	Charles Tawfe	10	0 0
	Morven	Kyle	John Fraser, 41 } His wife, 61 }	10	0 0
Nairne	Ardclach		James Rose	6	0 0
Dunoon	Dunoon	Toward	Hugh Dunbar	6	0 0
			John Saunders	4	0 0
			Alexander Fraser, insane	5	0 0
			Findlay McDiarmid's wife, } on account of his insanity }	5	0 0

II. Missionaries and Catechists.

<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Salary.</i>			
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	Gaelic chapel	Mr John Mackenzie, catechist (a)	£.	s.	d.	
Abernethy	Kingussie	Ruthven	Evan Macpherson, catechist	12	0	0	
Caithness	Latheron	— — — — —	— — — — — missionary (b)	25	0	0	
Dornoch	Laerg	Laerg	Assistant to the minister (c)	20	0	0	
Dundee	Dundee	Gaelic chapel	— — — — — catechist (a)	10	0	0	
Dunkeld	Kenmore	Lochtafside	Mr John Campbell, missionary (d)	25	0	0	

(a) For catechising the highlanders settled in these towns.

(b) Not yet established.

(c) On Lady Glenorchy's mortification in behalf of the estate of Sutherland.

(d) On Lady Glenorchy's mortification; — The Earl of Breadalbane giving L. 25 more.

Presbtery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary. £. s. d.
Dunkeld	Killin	Strathfillan	Mr Wm. McCulloch, missionary (e)	55 0 0
Mull	Kilfinnichan	Icolmkill	Robert Colquhoun, catechist	10 0 0
Skye	Braccadale	Eynord	Mr Rod. M'Leod, missionary (f)	50 0 0
		Braccadale	Donald M'Leod, catechist, (g)	14 0 0
Tongue	Edrachillis	Westmoin	Mr John Robertson, missionary (f)	50 0 0
Turreff	King Edward	Newbyth	Mr James Rainy, missionary (b)	25 0 0
Uist	Harris	Harris	Angus M'Leod, catechist (g)	12 0 0
		St Kilda	Mr Lauchlan M'Leod, missionary and catechist (g)	25 0 0

(e) On Lady Glenorchy's mortification.

(f) L. 3 of this on condition of dispensing the sacrament.

(g) These three establishments on mortifications by the late Alex. M'Leod, Esq. advocate.

(b) Mr Urquhart of Byth, the proprietor, gives L. 25 more.

III. Bursaries for Gaelic Students.

Six Bursaries for Students having the Gaelic Language, bestowed at L. 15 each L. 90 0 0

(30)

IV. Establishments on the Second Patent.

Schools for Spinning, Sewing, and other Branches of Female Industry.

Parish.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary.		
				£.	s.	d.
Aberlour	Knockando	Archiefton	Mrs Farquharson (1)	2	0	0
Abernethy	Cromdale	Granton	Margaret Rose	5	0	0
—	Kinguffie	Kinguffie	Mary McDonald	6	0	0
—	Kirkmichael	Tomintoul	Mrs McDonald	3	0	0
—	Alvie	—	Margaret Stewart	4	0	0
Abertarph	Boleskine	Fort Augustus	Miss Fraser	5	0	0
—	Kilmallie	Ounich	Mrs Cameron	4	0	0

(1) Mr Grant of Elchies gives L. 1 more, and the Kirk-session L. 2 more from a mortification.

<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Salary.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>
Abertarph	Kilmallie	Kinlocharkaig	Mrs Mcintosh	4 0 0
-----	Kilmanivaig	Braeroy	Mrs Cameron	4 0 0
-----	Laggan	Laggan	Miss Dunbar	8 0 0
-----	Urquhart	Inchbrean	Mrs Beaton	4 0 0
Auchterarder	Auchterarder	Auchterarder	Mrs Betty King	8 0 0
-----	Crieff	Crieff	Mrs Campbell	10 0 0
Cairnfon	Stromnesh	Stromnesh	Margaret Spence	4 0 0
Caithnesh	Dunnet	Dunnet	Anne Oliphant	8 0 0
-----	Latheron	Risgill	Mrs McKay	6 0 0
-----	Reay	Big house	Eather McKay	4 0 0

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary. £. s. d.
Cathness	Cannibay	Quoy	Mrs Smith	6 0 0
—	Wick	Ulster	Mrs Tulloch	5 0 0
Chanonry	Cullicuddin, &c.	Drumcuddin	Mary Munro	8 0 0
Dingwall	Alness	Braes of Alness	Mrs M'Intosh	5 0 0
—	Fodderty	Brahan	Mrs M'Lean	3 0 0
—	Urquhart	Culbokie	Mrs M'Intosh	5 0 0
—	Urray	Fairburn	Mrs Grant	4 0 0
—	Kiltearn	Lumlair	Elizabeth M'Craw	2 0 0
Dumblane	Aberfoyle	Kinlochard	Mrs Stewart	6 0 0
—	Callander	Bridge of Turk	Mary M'Gregor	5 0 0

<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Salary.</i> <i>l. s. d.</i>
Dumblane	Callander	Callander	Mary McNab	8 0 0
—	—	—	Mrs M'Ewan	2 0 0
Dunkeld	Dull	Grandtully	Mrs Campbell	5 0 0
—	—	Tulliepurie	Mrs Fleming	5 0 0
—	—	Fofs	Mrs Forbes	6 0 0
—	Blair Athole	Haugh of Blair	Charlotte Berry (1)	3 0 0
—	—	Kinloch Rannoch	Jean Dewar	8 0 0
—	Kenmore	Kenmore	Mrs Haggart (2)	5 0 0
—	—	Shian	Mrs M'Gibbon	5 0 0

(1) The Duke of Athol gives L. 3 more.

(2) On Lady Glenorchy's legacy.

<i>Presbytery</i>	<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Salary.</i> £. s. d.
Dunkeld	Killin	Glendochart	Mrs M'Intyre	5 0 0
		Tyndrom	Catharine M'Intosh	6 0 0
Dornoch	Dornoch	Dornoch	Miss Peggy Innes	8 0 0
		Skibo	Mrs Chadwick	3 0 0
	Golspie	Golspie	Miss Eliza Rose	8 0 0
Denoon	Kilmichael	Lochgilphhead	Mrs Stewart	8 0 0
	Kilfinnan	Ferry of Otter	Flora M'Laren	3 0 0
	Lochgailhead	Cairndow	Mrs Brown	3 0 0
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	Charity work-house	Margaret Calder (1)	5 0 0

(1) On Mr Hallowel's mortification.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station	Name.	Salary.	
				L.	s. d.
Fordyce	Rathven	Chapel of Enzie	Mrs Carment	5	0 0
		Buckie	Mrs Davidson	3	0 0
Inveraray	Kilmartin	Duntroon	Mary Campbell	3	0 0
Inverness	Inverness	Inverness	Mrs McComie	8	0 0
Kincard. O'Neil	Crathie	Bomoril	Elizabeth Taftard	6	0 0
Kintyre	Collonfay	Scallafay	Mrs McNiel	5	0 0
	Kilcalmonel	Largie	Agnes Bowie	4	0 0
	Killean	Glen of Bar	Catharine Campbell	4	0 0
	Saddle of Skipness	Carriodel	John Main, netmaker	5	0 0
			Elizabeth McNiel	4	0 0

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary. £. s. d.
Kintyre	Skipnefs	Skipnefs	Jean Cruikshanks	6 0 0
—	Kildalton	Oa	Mrs M'Dougall	3 0 0
Kirkwall	Kirkwall	Kirkwall	Mrs Sketway	4 0 0
Lewis	Stornaway, &c.	{ 10 spinning-schools in the island of Lewis allowed for this year (1)	Mr Downie, superintendent of these schools (2)	30 0 0
—	—	Stornaway	Mrs M'Lean	10 0 0
Lochcarron	Applecrofs	Kishorn	Mrs Lyon	3 0 0
—	Lochbrooin	Coigach	Christian M'Kenzie	5 0 0
—	Lochalsh	Plock	—	6 0 0

(1) These ten schools originally granted only for the term of three years. — Seaforth gives L. 5 to the school at Stornaway, and L. 3 to each of the other nine; — in all L. 32.

(2) He also gives L. 10 more to Mr Downie the superintendent.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary. £. s. d.
Lochcarron	Kintail	Dornie	Mrs Matheson	5 0 0
Lorn	Lismore and Appin	Appin	Mrs M'Killop	6 0 0
—	Ardochattan	Barcaldine	Mrs Preston	8 0 0
—	Kilmore	Oban	Charlotte M'Intyre	4 0 0
—	Glenorchy	Glenorchy	Mrs M'Calmon	8 0 0
—	Inishail	Cladich	Mrs Turner	5 0 0
—	Kilchreennan	Kilchreennan	Janet M'Farlane	5 0 0
—	Kilninver	Clachan	Mrs Stevenfon (1)	6 0 0
Mull	Ardnamurchan	Strontian	Mrs M'Lean	2 0 0

(1) On Lady Glenorchy's legacy.

Presbytery.	Parish.	Station.	Name.	Salary. £. s. d.
Mull	Torofay	Forloisk	Mrs Forbes	6 0 0
Nairne	Ardclach,	Ardclach	Sophia Henrietta Barons (1)	8 0 0
	Calder	---	Jane Johnstone	3 0 0
Skye	Kilmuir	Kilmaluig	Mrs Graham	5 0 0
Strathbogie	Belly	Achinhalrig	Miss Robertfon	8 0 0
Tain	Nigg	Nigg	Mrs Gray	5 0 0
	---	Invergordon	Mrs Calder	5 0 0
Tongue	Farr	Rhiloisk	Mrs Calder	5 0 0
	Tongue	Kirkapol	Miss Munro	5 0 0
	Edrachillis	Old Shores	Mrs Mackay	3 0 0

(2) Miss Brodie of Lethen gives L. 5 more.

<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Salary.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>
Uist	South Uist	Benbecula	Mrs Fraser	5 0 0
—	Harris	Bowdill	Mrs M'Donald	8 0 0

Superannuated List.—2d Patent.

<i>Presbytery.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Salary.</i> <i>£. s. d.</i>
Abernethy	Duthil	Dell of Rothiemurchus	Catharine Grant	2 0 0
Abertarph	Laggan	Laggan	Margaret M'Donald	3 0 0
Strathbogie	Keith	Newmilln	Isobel Ker	5 0 0



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OF THE
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to the Society in Scotland
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applied, either to the general objects of the
institution, or to such particular purposes,
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F I N I S.



